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Southern Nursery and Landscape Co.

LET'S MAKE OUR SOUTHLAND MORE BEAUTIFUL



The Largest Nurseries in Our State

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

To Our Patrons

OUR NURSERIES are located in the mountains of Tennessee, midway between Nashville and Chattanooga on the Dixie Highway, forty miles north of Huntsville, Alabama. Our soil and climate produce nursery stock of the highest grade, unsurpassed and seldom equalled in thriftiness and healthfulness. Peach Yellows, Rosette, and other diseases are unknown in this section.

It is with pardonable pride that we refer to our large plant, and our facilities for doing business, which are the results of close application, and a desire to please our customers. Our packing grounds are on the N. C. & St. L. Railroad. A side track runs into our packing grounds, and we load direct into the car.

We are growing many varieties not listed in our catalog, and should you be unable to find the things that you need, please write us, as quite often we can furnish them or secure them from some other source for you.

Errors will occasionally occur, but by careful supervision, we have reduced them to minimum. Should an error occur in handling your

order, we stand ready to do all in our power to rectify it.

Terms are cash in every case, although we will ship C. O. D. when twenty-five percent of the amount is sent with order.

We can sometimes help in selection of varieties, and a great many customers prefer to leave the selection with us. We will be glad to give you the benefit of our experience and judgment in making up the assortment.

Please state on the order in the proper space, whether or not we shall substitute in case we are out of any of the varieties wanted. Otherwise orders will be shipped short.

NON-WARRANTY. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any trees, plants, or bulbs we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. We do, however, agree to replace free of charge or refund the purchase price of any trees, plants or bulbs that prove untrue to name.

SOUTHERN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO., Inc.

By E. W. CHATTIN, *President.*

As to Our Responsibility

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that we are familiar with the financial standing of the Southern Nursery and Landscape Co., of this city, both at home and abroad. We know them to be perfectly reliable in any or all contracts they may undertake.

We know the Company is managed with capacity, ability and unquestionable integrity, and we feel very sure that their very great prosperity is due to the consideration shown their customers, and their rule of fulfilling to the letter their pledge to their purchasers.

HOME BANK & TRUST CO

H. B. ALEXANDER, *Cashier*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

This is to certify that the management of Southern Nursery & Landscape Company of this city have been customers of this bank for more than ten years. Their business relations with us have at all times been very pleasant and satisfactory. We have always found them thoroughly honest and reliable in all their dealings with us, as well as with their own customers, as far as we have been able to observe. The rapid increase in their business is truly gratifying. Their great growth, we know, is due to the reputation they have of giving exactly what they advertise and standing behind their stock, and living up to the letter of same. They have always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of our city, and we feel sure they are worthy of confidence of all who may have dealings with them.

E. C. MOWERY, *Cashier Farmers' National Bank.*

Coniferous Evergreens



Berkman's Golden Arborvitae.



Bonita Arborvitae.

Arborvitae

AMERICAN. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground.

BAKER'S. A fine pyramidal type which is unexcelled for its tall, columnar growth filling a place in ornamental planting for which there has been a great need. A hybrid product, it has all the good qualities of the Oriental class, vigorous growth, intense coloring and distinctive appearance.

PYRAMIDAL. A very popular tall, pyramidal grower. Its foliage is bright green and branches graceful. This is an American type and one of the tall growing Arborvitae.

BERKMAN'S GOLDEN. A dwarf, cone-shaped, compact growing variety. Foliage green with distinct golden tinge. Admirably suited for small gardens, cemetery lots, window boxes and tubs.

TEXANA GLUACA (Pyramidal Biota). One of the best Coniferous for planting in our section. Years ago we realized the short-coming of many pyramidal Arborvitae on the market, some specimens were open growing, uneven in growth and of poor color. By careful attention to selection and propagation and pruning we have developed this fine variety.

CHINESE GOLDEN. A beautiful variety of Chinese Arborvitae; compact and globular; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the North; should be planted in a shady situation, where it will give a brilliant touch of color like sunshine.

CHINESE PYRAMIDALIS. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

CHINESE COMPACTA. Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. Fine for small places.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge and very compact; hardy.

GLOBE. Forms a dense, low, globe shape. A beautiful evergreen. Particularly fine for formal plantings.

Rosedale Arborvitae

MAYHEW ROSEDALE (Hybrid). This Evergreen is of rather straggling growth until it attains the age of five or six years old; it then forms into a very compact pyramidal Evergreen which grows more desirable and valuable as the years go by.

BIOTA ROSEDALE. This Arborvitae is different from any other Arborvitae in the fineness of its foliage. It can almost be described as feathery. On account of its perfect symmetry it is most often used for urns. Bluish-gray foliage; making a very striking plant. Perfect uniform shape. Small sizes admired by all observers.

Evergreens of this type have become very useful in Landscape Plantings. New types and varieties make it possible to have a planting of Evergreens around the house that will give you different colors and hues.

We list in this class, a great many of the better types that can be used with wonderful effect in foundation plantings, group plantings, or planting singly.

Great care has been given in the growing of our Evergreens to insure success in transplanting. They have an abundance of fibrous roots due to the fact that all evergreens offered have been transplanted and root-pruned several times before they are large enough to sell.

When Evergreens are once established, they shift for themselves. We wish to impress upon the minds of our customers who purchase Evergreens, that the first year after planting, they require care throughout the summer months and must be kept well supplied with moisture.

If in doubt as to the best varieties to plant in your immediate section, WRITE US, we will be pleased to help you make a selection of the proper varieties best suited for the planting you have in mind.

Planting Evergreens

The reason of the mortality in transplanting evergreens is due to the neglect in taking care of them upon receipt of them. When an evergreen begins to die, it is but one chance out of a hundred you will be able to save it. Unlike any other shrub, the sap of an evergreen is of a resinous nature, and all the water you can use will be useless in bringing it back to life.

To be successful in transplanting evergreens, it is necessary you have the ground ready to plant them when you receive them from the nursery. If the ground is not ready, you should immediately soak the balls of the evergreens with water.

In planting evergreens, it is not necessary to remove the burlap wrap-around the roots. Cut the string, remove the surplus burlap around the top of the ball of earth. Use a sharp knife, slit the burlap all around the ball, plant it. It will take but a very short time for the burlap to rot.

When Evergreens are once planted and established they will give a great deal of pleasure especially during the months when other shrubs have finished blooming. To get the different contrasts and colorings it is necessary that judgment be used in making the proper selection.

Should you wish any additional information on the planting of evergreens, write us.



Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Cypress

ARIZONA. Is very hardy, stands extremes of both heat and cold. Silvery blue foliage. The best Cypress for our section. Should be planted extensively.

LAWSON'S. A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half-hardy here.

Fir

BALSAM (American Silver). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Cedars and Junipers

A class of Evergreens that have become very popular within the last few years. The varied ways in using them make them indispensable in landscape work.

Low and high-growing varieties are listed, making it possible for you to make a selection for almost any kind of planting.

The Deodar Cedar, Atlas Cedar, Red Cedar should be used where they will have room to develop and show their true colors and form. The Red Cedar can be used in various plantings, but must be sheared from time to time to keep it in bounds.

The Blue Cedar, English Juniper, Irish Juniper, French Juniper are tall growing varieties, used extensively as a background for other stock. Any of these Junipers and Cedars can be sheared to almost any shape.

The Pitzer's Juniper, Prostrata Juniper and Savin Junipers are the type of Evergreens used extensively in foundation plantings and terrace work, the Prostrata and the Savin Junipers being used more than the Pitzers, the Pitzers growing taller than the other two varieties.

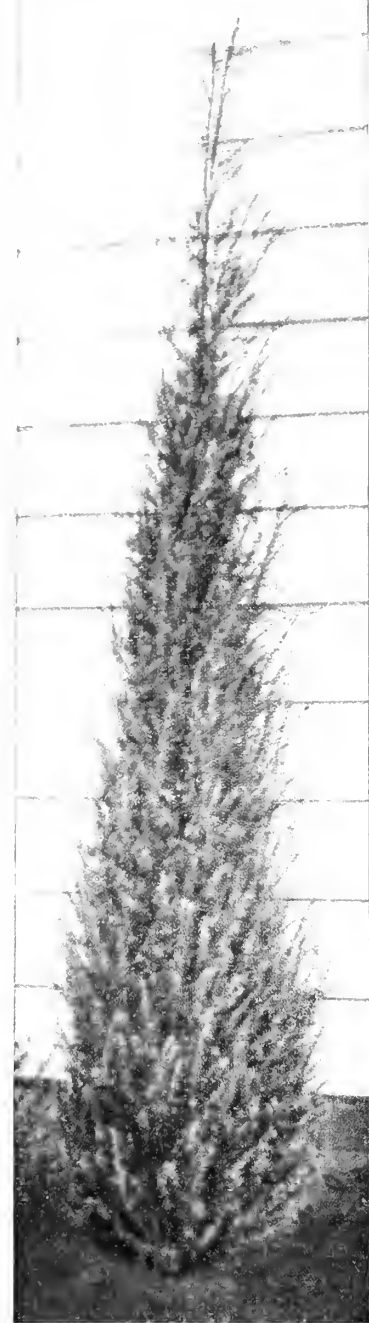
DEODAR (Cedrus Deodara). A large growing Evergreen, and one of the most beautiful grown. Grows rather rapidly. Foliage a silvery green, branches drooping and graceful. Very valuable as a specimen plant or for blending in clump plantings with the dark foliaged Evergreens.

ATLANTICA (Atlas Cedar). Large, tall Evergreen, with horizontal branches. Without doubt one of the most beautiful of all the conifers. So picturesque do the trees become with age that a large reservation of them in Algeria is visited by hosts of tourists each year.

CEDAR, RED (Juniperus Virginiana). The well-known Cedar. Really gives the best effect when allowed to branch from the ground, though it is frequently trimmed to about ten feet above the ground. Foliage a dark green; seeds in silvery-blue pods.

CEDAR, BLUE (Juniperus Virginiana Glauca). More pyramidal in form than Red Cedar, new foliage silvery changing to bluish-white in fall, very attractive.

ENGLISH JUNIPER (Juniperus Communis). Pyramidal in form with slightly drooping branches. Feathery foliage of grayish-green; dense growing. May be trimmed for use in formal plantings.



Irish Juniper.

IRISH JUNIPER (Juniperus Hibernica). An erect, pillar-like grower. Foliage deep green with blue-green cast. Valuable for formal plantings.

FRENCH JUNIPER. Resembling somewhat the Irish Juniper in color and habit.

SWEDISH (Juniperus Suecica). Tall growing, of formal, columnar habit. The foliage is dense, fairly broad, with drooping tips; in color glaucous green somewhat lighter and bluer than the Irish.

PFITZER JUNIPER (Juniperus Pfitzeriana). Finest of all Evergreens for foundation and border planting. Low growing, irregular form; foliage green with slight blue tinge. Easily grown and desirable from every standpoint.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER (Juniperus Prostrata). A low-growing type of Juniper, dark green foliage with a blue cast. Excellent for use in foundation planting.

SAVIN JUNIPER (Juniperus Savin). Somewhat similar to the Prostrata; does not grow so low. Used a great deal in terrace plantings.



French Juniper.

Pines

We list but very few pines, the ones we are listing we recommend for planting in the South.

All of the varieties listed herewith are tall growing varieties except the Mugho Pine, this variety being used a great deal in landscape work and for foundation planting.

The balance of the pines listed should be planted so that they will have plenty of room to develop.

AUSTRIAN PINE (Pinus Austriaca). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; very valuable for this country.

SCOTCH PINE (Pinus Sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.



PLANT EVERGREENS

The first cost is the last. By careful selection a good foundation planting can be made at a small expense.

PINES—Continued

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*). The most ornamental of all native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

MUGHO PINE (*Pinus Mughus Moulana*). Valuable where a low-spreading growth of Evergreen is desired. The erect new growth, resembling candles, makes a contrast to the older foliage; splendid for foundation planting.

JACK PINE (*Pinus Barksiana*). Of rather shrubby nature. Bright green needles somewhat twisted; an excellent Pine when planted with room to develop.

Retinospora Golden.



Retinosporas

(JAPANESE CYPRESS)

This type of Evergreens are hardy in the South; they should not be frowned upon, as a great deal can be done with this type, especially in planting large grounds; they are excellent for grouping, or for a background for the low-growing varieties of Evergreens.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plumed Cypress). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA (Pea Fruited Cypress). Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

ON page two you will find a great many Junipers from which to make your selection for use in Landscape Planting.

Should you not be familiar with the different varieties, we will be pleased to have you write us, that we may help you make a selection of the proper varieties for the proper place.

Spruce

For hundreds of years Spruce has been grown extensively for the timber, at the same time for ornamentation purposes.

The Norway Spruce, White Spruce and Hemlock Spruce being used a great deal for hedges and windbreaks, these three varieties stand shearing well. The Colorado Blue Spruce in recent years has become very scarce on account of the demand for it, for use in landscape plantings. This Spruce on account of its steel blue color makes a



Norway Spruce.

fine showing when planted in the lawn, where it will have full sunlight.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE (*Canadensis Albertiana*). The Black Hills Spruce is hardiest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact growing specimen of the Spruce family.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (*Picea Pungens Glauca*). Its striking blue color is noticeable as far as can be seen. It is best used as a specimen with a dark background or in groups where contrast is to be had. The past few years it has become very scarce and the plants are decidedly expensive.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*). This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green in color. Norway Spruce has been largely planted and really has no serious fault.

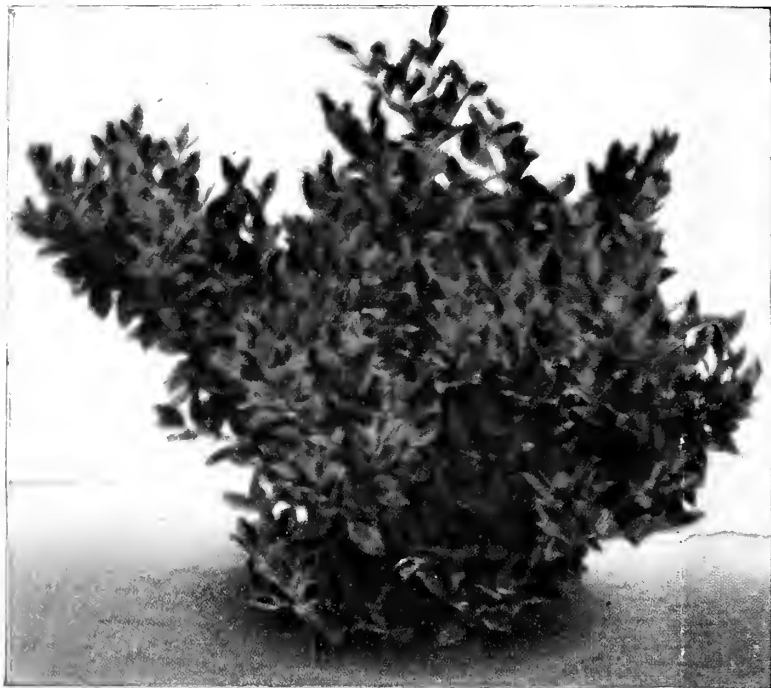
WHITE SPRUCE (*Picea Canadensis*). This is a very hardy Evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the preceding variety except that it is decidedly slower growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium sized or small tree is wanted.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*). We consider Hemlock the very best of all the Evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant.

All our Evergreens have been transplanted. Have an abundance of fibrous roots. They will grow.



Samples of Evergreens showing our method of digging for shipment. Note the compact balls of earth on the roots.



Ligustrum Lucidum.

Nandina Domestica

Finely cut, green leaves, changing to red after frost. Rather small white flowers in late spring. Very striking.

Lonicera Nitida

(Japanese Privet Honeysuckle)

An excellent dwarf Evergreen shrub, beautiful glossy foliage.

Rhododendron

These beautiful broad-leaved Evergreen shrubs do well in almost any soil if a mulch of coarse material, sufficient to hold moisture, is put around them. They are shade-loving plants and do best on a northern exposure, but will thrive in open, sunny positions where necessary mulch is applied. In native varieties.



Nandina Domestica.

Boxwood

TREE BOXWOOD

Fine small Evergreen, pale green leaves, can be sheared to any shape.

DWARF BOXWOOD

Used for edging and borders.

THE past few years Broad-Leaved Evergreens have become very popular and are being used a great deal for foundation planting with the Coniferous Evergreens.

We recommend the using of Broad-Leaved Evergreens in foundation plantings, or for planting in groups and mass plantings.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Nothing enhances value of property more than good planting around the base of the house. The Broad-Leaved Evergreens of the South makes it possible for you to have a good planting at little expense. It is not necessary that you use just this type of plants for a foundation planting, a sprinkling of Coniferous Evergreens will help a great deal in giving the desired blends of color. We wish to impress upon your mind, however, that good judgment must be used in selecting the proper varieties, using the dwarf varieties, or varieties that will stand a great deal of shearing to keep them in bounds.

We list some excellent Junipers and Arborvitae that mix well when planted with the Broad-Leaved Evergreens.

They will give you some excellent color, such as Junipers with their dark green and steel-blue casts, Arborvitae with their golden and yellowish green colors, blend in harmony with plantings of Abelia, Nandina, Ligustrums.

Euonymus

EUONYMUS JAPONICA. An upright, compact evergreen shrub. Foliage dark green and glossy. May be trimmed to any form or height. Entirely hardy and an excellent foliage plant suitable for most soils and locations.

Privet---Ligustrum

LUCIDUM (Ligustrum Lucidum). A compact, graceful plant with dark green, glossy foliage and white flowers, which are rather inconspicuous. An ideal foliage plant, evergreen and highly desirable for foundation planting.

NEPAUL (Ligustrum Nepalense). This shrub is somewhat spreading in habit of growth, very graceful. Foliage thick, silvery, dark green, small white flowers followed by blue-black berries borne in clusters. Immune from insect pests, easily grown and valuable for foundation planting as well as for specimens.

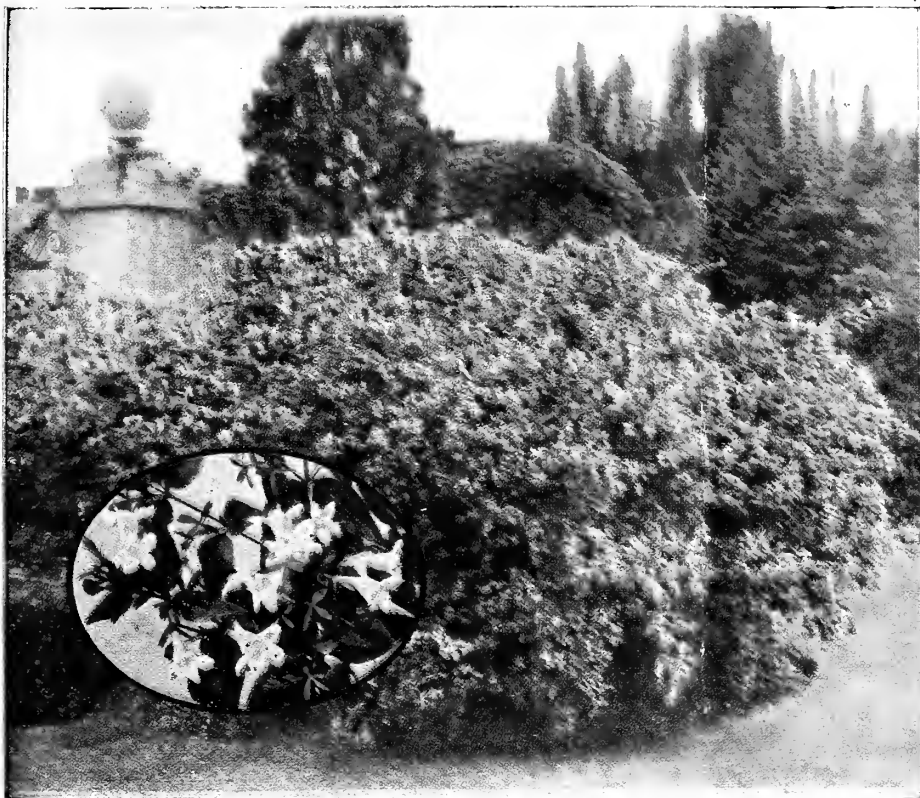
JAPANESE (Ligustrum Japonicum). A rapid growing, upright shrub with large, dark green foliage covering the plant from the ground to tips of branches. White flowers in early spring followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Grows rather tall and stands trimming well.

Pittosporum---Tobira

One of the aristocrats among Southern Evergreens, Pittosporum is perhaps more frequently admired than any other Broad-Leaf Evergreen. The leaves which grow in whorls form a rosette at the end of the twig. This along with the dense dark green mass of the plant comprises its chief charm. Pittosporum takes kindly to shearing.



Euonymus Japonicum.

**Abelia Grandiflora.**

nature. The cultural requirements of ordinary shrubs are very simple. "Success with Shrubs," when the plants are vigorous, is easy, pleasurable, and sure. All our Shrubs have been transplanted and are in robust health and condition. As the height of plants is often no criterion of quality, we give in several instances the diameter also for comparison and guide.

We bring particular training and experience to the matter of congenial combinations. In fact a shrub plantation is a real study in artistic values; knowledge and long experience playing an important role in the happy juxtaposition of greens, browns, silvers, golds—the regard for picturesque outline, for simplicity of effect without monotony of sorts, for privacy without loss of views and "vistas." It is in ways like this that "plants and plans" are made to produce their delightful effects.

**Crepe Myrtle.**

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

The most satisfactory addition to the list of hedge plants in years. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. Planted singly or in groups; will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. An evergreen shrub, with dark green, glossy leaves becoming bronze-colored in winter. Flowers white, funnel-shaped, tinged with pink, delicately sweet-scented, borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn.

AZALEA

Mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires protection.

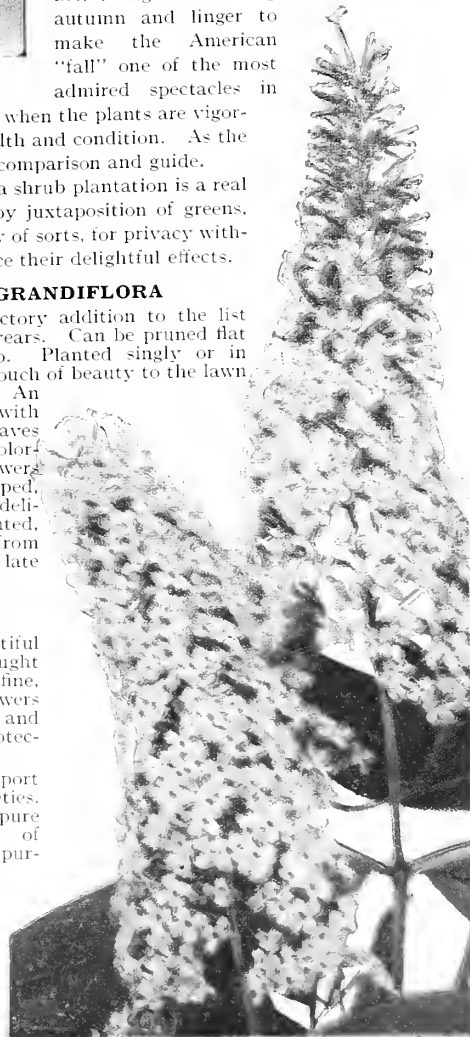
Indica. We import all the leading varieties. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and variegations.

AZALEAS
with beautiful
coloring are ex-
cellent for mass
plantings.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Happily the charm of color is not wholly claimed by the gay gamut of flowers. The very fine collection of Evergreen, Deciduous and Flowering Shrubs offers endless opportunity for producing beautiful effects practically the year around. A mass of common Snowberry, to select a very simple example, will put warmth and cheer into the grayest November day, while the brilliance of tone and the handsome, glossy foliage of a Barberry hedge under December skies will make us forget "the joys of June." We should like to be able to devise for every nature-lover a "shrub-itinerary," so to say, with a special eye to exposure, climate, etc. We do this, indeed, when clients consult us.

Through the hot, dry period of summer, the coolness and rest of a fine shrub plantation is indescribably refreshing. And if there are any plants we could not part with they are the late-flowering shrubs—a fine list, though not a long one—that usher in autumn and linger to make the American "fall" one of the most admired spectacles in

**Butterfly Bush.**



Forsythia Golden Bell.

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large camelia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

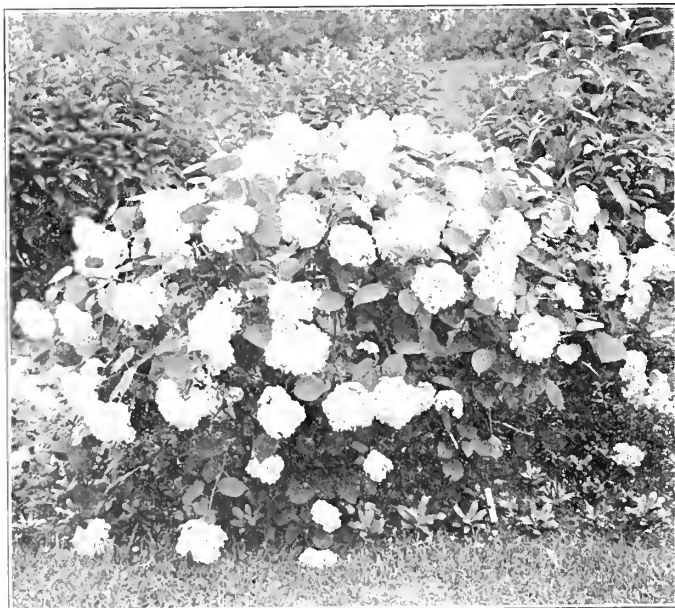
Double White. White, crimson center.

Double Variegated. Pink and white.

Double Pink. An excellent striped variety, marked white and deep rose.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

A very strong grower; free flowering, with large graceful panicles of purple flowers; blooming the entire summer. We recommend this shrub most highly.



Hydrangea Aborecens (Hills of Snow).

BARBERRY

New Red Leaf Japanese Barberry

Berberis Purpurea. A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with red leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Thunbergia (Japanese Barberry). A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

CALYCANTHUS, OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB

The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate-color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

GARDENIA FLORIDA

Cape Jasmine. Flowers large, white and fragrant; foliage glossy.

CORAL BERRY

A small shrub attaining only about two feet in height; small, light green leaves. Tips of branches covered in winter with bunches of coral red berries which remain on a long time.

This shrub is particularly well adapted for covering hillsides, banks and for shrubby border as it grows in great masses.

CREPE MYRTLE

Vigorous deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. The leaves are small, bright green and glossy. The flowers, which appear in spring, are fringed and colored in different shapes of white, purple, and scarlet. The trees, when in blossom, are covered with large panicles of bloom and remain in flower for several weeks. They are very beautiful, and make a noticeable object in any landscape. Hardy, easily grown, and succeed on a wide range of soils. No other tree or shrub takes its place. White, pink, purple and red.

DEUTZIA

This valuable species of plant comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata (Double-flowering). Flowers double; white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs.

Pride of Rochester. A new variety raised from Deutzia Crenata and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition.

FORSYTHIA

Golden Bell

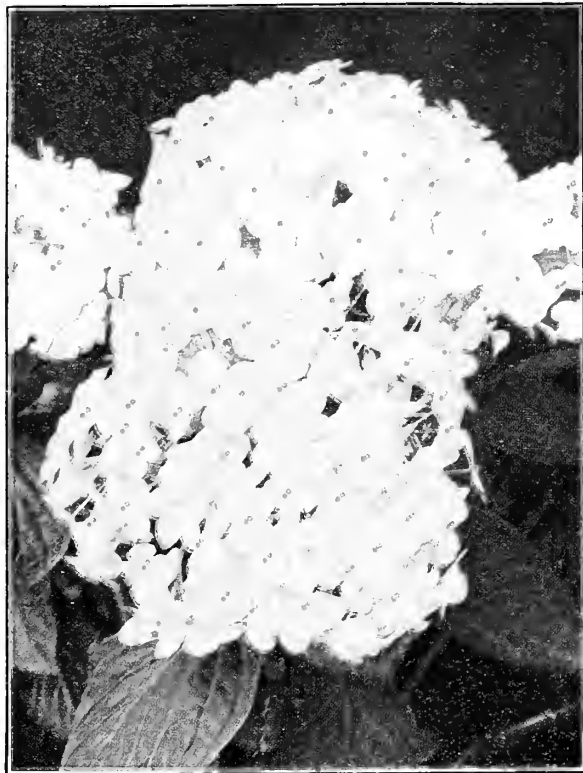
The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden-yellow bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming.



Deutzia (Pride of Rochester).



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.



French Hydrangeas.

White Tartarian. A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA

Paniculata Grandiflora. Fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in great profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in spring and ground enriched.

Arborescens Grandiflora (Hills of Snow Hydrangea). A recent introduction of great value. Blooms large, snowy white. Begins to bloom in June and lasts almost the entire summer.

FRENCH HYDRANGEA

This variety of Hydrangea is usually grown in tubs, but do well in the South when used for outside planting. Produces large trusses of flowers in various shades, beautiful waxy green leaves. When planted in the colder sections, they require protection during winter. We can supply them in red, pink, white and blue.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

FRINGE

Purple. A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

White. A very showy shrub, with beautiful large, glossy foliage, and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

GOLDEN ELDER

A distinctive variety with large, bright yellow foliage. Flowers in large flat showy clusters.

HONEY-SUCKLE

Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. Very desirable.

JASMINUM

Italian Yellow Jasmine (*Jasminum Humile*). A small shrub with arching bright green branches; bright yellow flowers throughout the summer. Entirely hardy and adapted to moist, loamy soils and sunshine.

Naked Flowering Jasmine (*Jasminum Nudiflorum*). Hardy, graceful, low-growing shrub. Foliage of bright green; yellow flowers appearing in January and February before the leaves appear. Suitable for planting in cool, shady locations where other plants are difficult to grow.

KERRIA

Japonica (Japanese Rose or Globe Flower). A desirable shrub of spreading habit, with double yellow flowers, blooming during the entire summer.

LILAC

Almost too well known to need description is this old-time shrub. Dark green foliage, beautiful flowers, very fragrant. Blooms in early spring. We can supply you in red, pink, white and purple.



Purple Lilac.

MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus. May. The old-fashioned Garland Mock Orange. Fragrant flowers. Erect habit. One of the most useful and dependable shrubs.

SPIREA

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub; upright grower. Leaves bright green, frequently variegated yellow and red, flowers bright crimson, grown in flat clusters at tip of branch. Nothing takes its place as a border plant. Remains in bloom a long time.

Van Houtte. The most popular of all the Spireas. A tall growing, spreading variety with drooping branches. Produces a profusion of white flowers in early spring. Desirable for mass planting and hedges. Perfectly hardy and highly desirable.

SNOWBALL

Common. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*Viburnum Plicatum*). From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from common sorts.

SPIREA—Continued

Thunbergii. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.

Billardii. Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

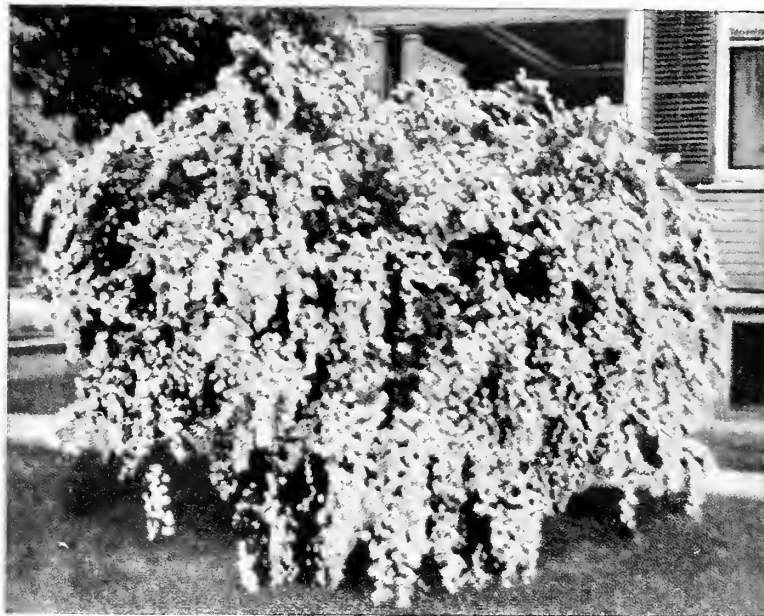
TAMARIX

Very vigorous; branches grow 5 to 7 feet in one season, and are covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers; very light and feathery.

WEIGELA

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and considered one of the finest plants ever discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Eva Rathke. A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Mid-summer.



Spirea Van Houtte.

WHEN making your plans do not forget to include in your list some Evergreens. They help brighten up your grounds with the different colorings when all of the shrubs have dropped their leaves.

Vines, Creepers and Hedge Plants

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—BOSTON IVY

A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

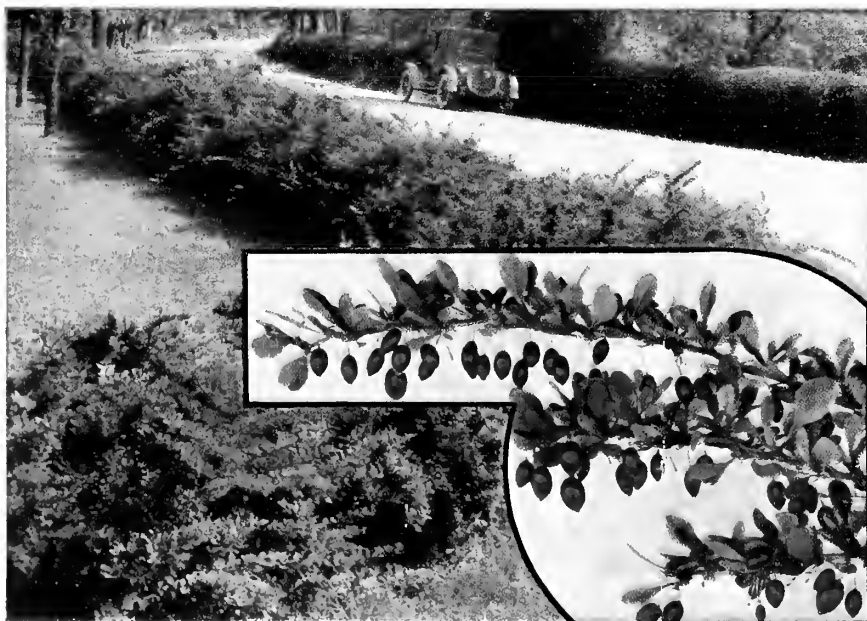
CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation; perfectly hardy.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Free-flowering, double white variety, with medium-sized flowers.

Gypsy Queen. One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. Strong grower, free bloomer.

Henryi. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.



Barberry Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry.

Jackmanii. The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

Jackmanii Alba. Fine, large, pure white flowers.

Paniculata, or Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis. A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets. The flowers appear in September.

Mme. Edouard Andre. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii.

HONEYSUCKLE—LONICERA

Chinese Twining (Lonicera Japonica). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Common Woodbine (Lonicera Periclymenum). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan (Lonicera Halleana). A vigorous evergreen variety; pure white flowers, changing to yellow, fragrant; flowers June to November.

Japan Gold-Leaved (Lonicera Aurea Reticulata). Foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple (Wistaria Sinensis). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy.

Chinese White (Wistaria Sinensis Alba). Introduced from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is known North and West as California Privet.

Ligustrum Amurense. From Amoor River. Rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant grown; also desirable for specimens.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS

Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). One of the most valuable general-purpose shrubs offered. It is of dwarf habit of growth. Will grow in semi-shady, moist or dry locations. Leaves small, bright green, changing in fall to rich shades of orange and red; berries red and remain on well into the winter.



Sweet William.

Hollyhocks

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow crimson, rose pink, orange, white, etc.

Sweet William (DIANTHUS)

The Sweet William is a fine plant which produces great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

Shasta Daisy

Pure white with yellow eye. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut-flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown.

Peonies

A very showy and most useful class of hardy plants; will flourish in any section. They grow and flower well in almost any soil with very little care, but the flower will be finer and colors brighter if given a deep, rich loam, well manured. Even when not in bloom the Peony is a distinct ornament to any garden, as it forms a beautiful bush.

Hibiscus

(MALLOW MARVELS)

Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 and 10 inches across, especially if well watered and cultivated when they start to bloom.

Hardy Perennials

Considering the amount of the investment Hardy Perennials give more than most any other plant, and are growing in popularity rapidly.

We have not attempted to give a long list of varieties which might have a tendency to confuse the prospective planter, but instead are listing only a few tested varieties, giving a very good range of colors, and all of the varieties which we are offering will be found worthy of a place in anyone's yard.

Perennials need good loose rich soil, and most of them require considerable moisture. The appearance of your perennial planting will be greatly improved if the old flower stems and dead leaves are all removed after the flowering period.

Perennial Phlox

In order to secure the best results, Phlox should be planted in the early fall. In preparing the ground on which your Phlox are to be planted a good quantity of barnyard manure should be spaded into the ground and thoroughly mixed with the soil, then plant, spacing the plants about eighteen inches apart and covering the crown with one and one-half to two inches of good, loose soil. These plants will require frequent watering to be at their best and the varieties which we are listing are brilliant in color and exceedingly pretty used as cut-flowers.

Delphinium

(LARKSPUR)

The praises of this Perennial have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer.

Coreopsis

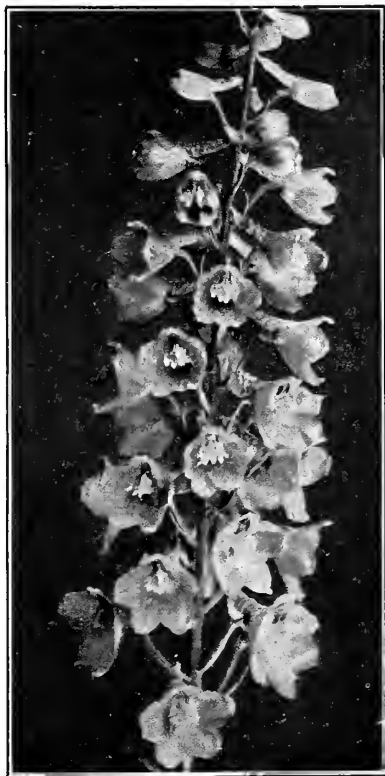
(TICKSEED)

Unquestionably the best of all hardy yellow flowers for massing. Blooms constantly from June until frost, with large, daisy-like flowers on wiry stems.

Columbine

(AQUILEGIA)

Blooming in late spring and through the early summer months, preferring slightly shaded positions, though it does well in the sun. The flowers are borne on slender stems and mostly long spurred—coming in the many shades they do, prove very valuable in any border.



Delphinium (Larkspur).



Pink Peonies.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Today everyone knows the value and use of shade trees. What would we do without them. Imagine our streets, parks, lawns and woodlands without trees to beautify and to shade. Select them with care. For permanency choose the hardwood types, and while they grow a little slower they are worth while. The quick-growing trees are very desirable and useful. They should be used liberally and especially interspersed with the hard wooded varieties.

We sometimes wonder what this country will look like in fifty years. We are taking down old trees, and storms and disease are taking their toll and very soon our native woodland will be extinct unless there is some replacement. Plant some to replace these "old friends" that are passing on, for you will enjoy them and also leave a legacy for succeeding generations.

Distance.—Ordinarily 40 feet apart is best for lawn or avenue trees, as in time they will touch at this distance. Some of the more erect growing varieties may be moved closer. Where quick growing trees are inter-planted, to be cut later, 25 feet apart is suggested as the proper distance.

Pruning.—At planting time be sure to prune. Shorten the side branches, taking off at least half of last year's growth and don't dehorn the tops, but shorten the central leader in proportion to the pruning done on the side branches. Avoid making crotches as these later will split apart under the weight of snow and sleet.

Wrapping.—We strongly recommend the wrapping of the bodies of all nursery grown trees with burlap. Being grown close together in the nursery row and shading each other the bark is tender and when planted in full sunlight they are very sure to sunscald. The wrapping should be left into the second year.

Mulching and Watering.—Mulching is nature's own way of conserving moisture. Any material like leaves, manure, weeds or straw can be used. Pile about the base of the trees and it will keep the roots moist, it adds fertility as it rots and prevents the ground from cracking and baking. If applied in the fall the trees should be guyed to prevent swaying in the wind.

In watering keep in mind how deep down the roots are and that it will take a lot of water to get down to them. A joint of tile placed by large trees is very good to get the water down to the active root system very quickly.

ASH

American White. A fine, rapid native-growing tree.

European, Mountain. A fine, hardy tree; heads dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries.

ALMOND

Double-flowering. A most desirable early flowering shrub, with white and pink flowers.

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

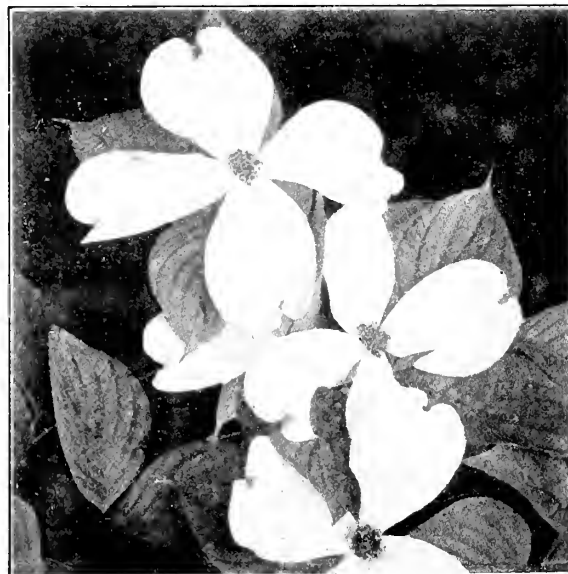
Grows 10 feet high. Pink. May. This is an unusually attractive tree in full blossom; flowers being fragrant, double, resembling a miniature rose. The foliage is very much like an ordinary apple tree, but there is no plant in the catalogue that is quite as attractive as it is when in full blossom.



Catalpa Bungei



Pink Flowering Dogwood.



White Flowering Dogwood.



magnolia Grandiflora.

BIRCH

White (*Betula Alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Cut-leaved Weeping. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

CATALPA BUNGEI

To make these, we bud or graft on stems 5 or 6 feet high, a top of the dwarf variety, which makes many short spreading branches without adding to the height; round compact balls on a straight stem.

CHERRY LAUREL

This fine broad-leaved Evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. When grown to full height, it reaches 30 to 40 feet. It may be pruned in any desired shape. Makes a very fine hedge.

DOGWOOD

White Flowering (*Cornus Florida*). A beautiful native tree, blooming in early spring. Its showy white flowers and glossy foliage make it attractive for ornamental planting.

Red Flowering (*Cornus Florida Rubra*). Same in habit of growth as the White Flowering, but flowers are deep rose. One of the most popular trees offered and very valuable for specimen planting.

ELM

American White (*Ulmus Americana*). One of our native trees that delights in soil that has ample moisture. Grows to a large size; leaves medium large and branches somewhat arching. Very valuable.

Chinese (*Ulmus Pumila*). This comes from China and has now been tried out in the drier sections of Western Oklahoma and Texas and

endures the dry and hot extremes of those sections well. It promises to fill a want where other Elms have failed. However it grows well where moisture is plentiful.

FLOWERING PEACH

Amygdalus Persica. An ornamental tree valuable for its profusion of flowers borne in early spring before the leaves appear. Rarely attains a height of more than 15 or 20 feet. We are offering in three colors, white, pink and red.

AMERICAN ILEX

Holly. The Christmas Holly. Its bright green leaves and brilliant scarlet berries make it one of our handsomest evergreen shade trees.

TREE HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea P. G. Tree Form. Another old-time shrub. Flowers pure white borne in large pyramidal bunches, blooming in July and continuing until frost. A strong grower and delights in fertile soil with plenty of moisture.

LINDEN

American or Basswood (*Tilia Americana*). This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions.

European (*T. Vulgaris*). A very compact, pyramidal tree, of dark green foliage, easy to transplant and very satisfactory for avenue or lawn planting. Has smaller leaves than the American.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Southern Evergreen Magnolia. A favorite of the South. Pyramidal in habit of growth. Leaves are evergreen, thick and firm; large waxy-white flowers heavily perfumed. Very valuable for planting in the South, but not hardy in the North.

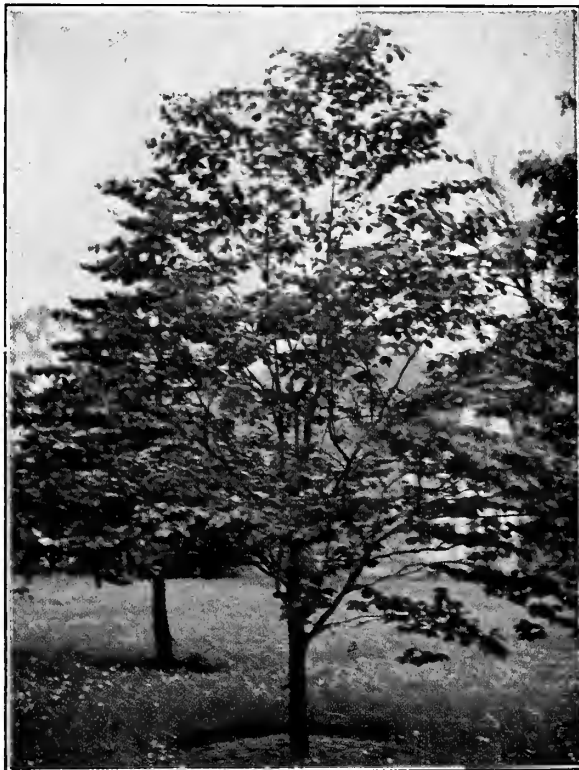
MAPLE]

Silver (*Acer Dasyarpum*). We recommend this variety where a quick growing shade tree is wanted. Blooms very early in the spring and light green leaves, silver underneath, promptly appear. Transplants easily and is desirable for street planting.

Sugar (*Acer Saccharum*). An extremely popular American tree of pyramidal habit of growth. Intense green foliage in summer changing to various shades of crimson and gold in the fall. Not as rapid in growth as the Silver Maple, but highly desirable for permanent shade.

Norway (*Acer Platanoides*). A large growing tree, round and spreading in habit of growth. Foliage larger and darker than that of Sugar Maple. Very desirable for lawn, cemetery and roadside planting or wherever a permanent, beautiful shade tree is desired.

Wier's Cut-leaved. A beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Vigorous grower. While it makes a large tree if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.



Prunus Pissardi.

PRUNUS PISSARDI

Purple-leaved Plum. A tall shrub or small tree with compact leaves of rich, dark purple and maroon red throughout the season. Planted largely for its attractive foliage and effective when combined with green foliaged shrubs.

PIN OAK

Quercus Palustris. Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up, foliage a shining green, leaves deeply cut and in fall of wondrous colors—a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant.

POPLAR

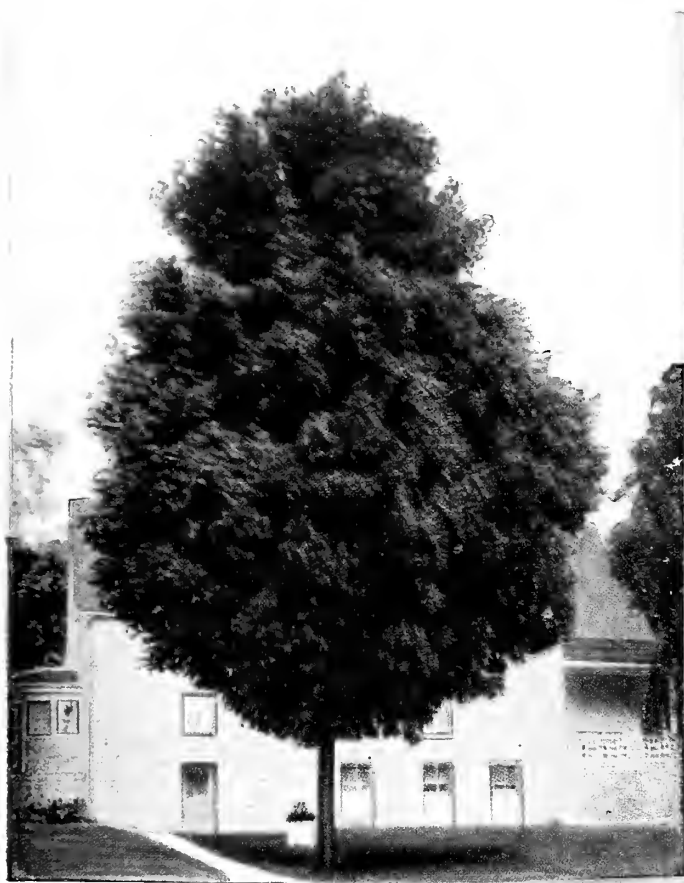
Lombardy (*Populus Nigra Italica*). A tall, slender tree attaining a great height. Easily transplanted and of rapid growth. On account of its habit of growth may be planted where space is limited, for roadside or wind-breaks.



Texas Umbrella Tree.



Flowering Crab.



Sugar Maple.

POPLAR—Continued

Tulip and Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). This is one of the finest of native trees, growing to be very large. It belongs to the Magnolia family, bearing tulip-shaped yellowish blossoms. Leaves large and very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established.

Lombardy (*Populus Eugenia*). A tall tree; rapid grower; leaves are thick and glossy and much larger than the preceding varieties.

REDBUD

Judas Tree (*Cercis Canadensis*). A native American tree covered in the early spring before the leaves appear with pinkish-red flowers. Foliage heart-shaped and very green.

SYCAMORE

American or Plane Tree (*Platanus Occidentalis*). A native, sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this tree is excellent. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter, the leaves hold on well; for avenue, street, lawn, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

Morus Pendula. An extremely graceful, hardy tree with its long slender branches drooping to the ground and covered with bright green foliage, making this an extremely attractive and desirable ornament for any lawn.

WEEPING WILLOW

Salix Babylonica. A tree with long drooping branches that give it a weeping effect. Foliage feathery and greenish-silver. Tree grows quite large, is very beautiful and easily transplanted.

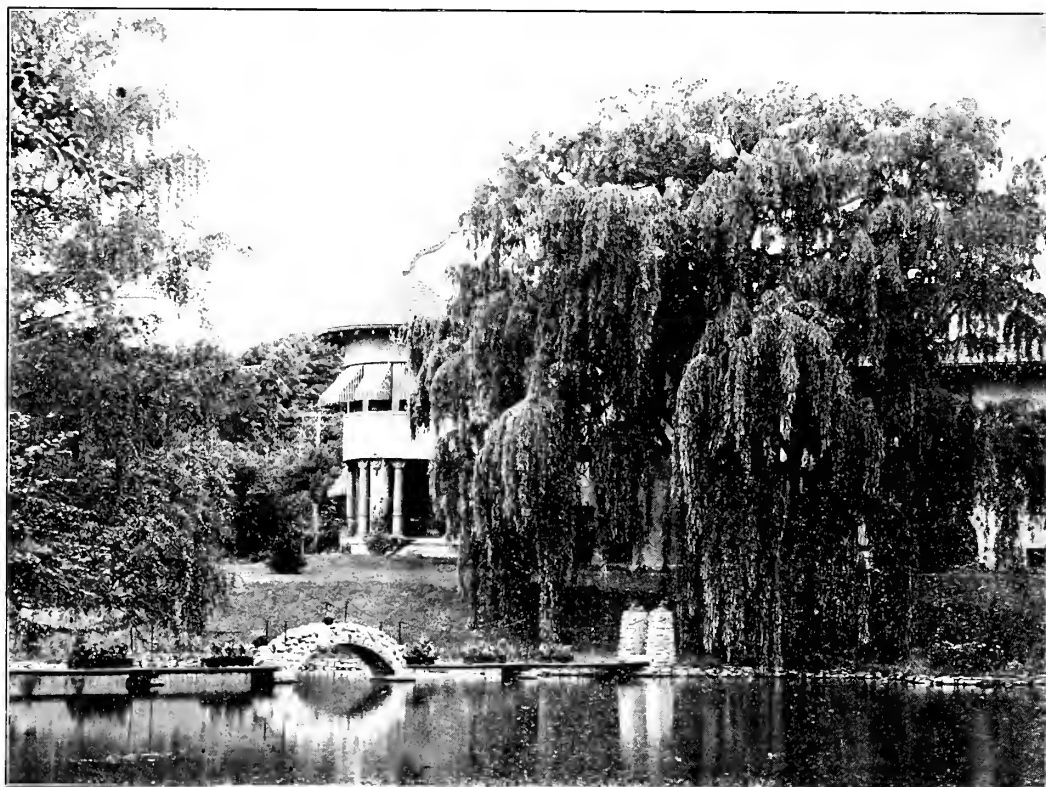
TEXAS UMBRELLA

A rapid-growing umbrella-shaped tree; symmetrical in outline with dense foliage. Very desirable for planting in the South, but not hardy in the North.

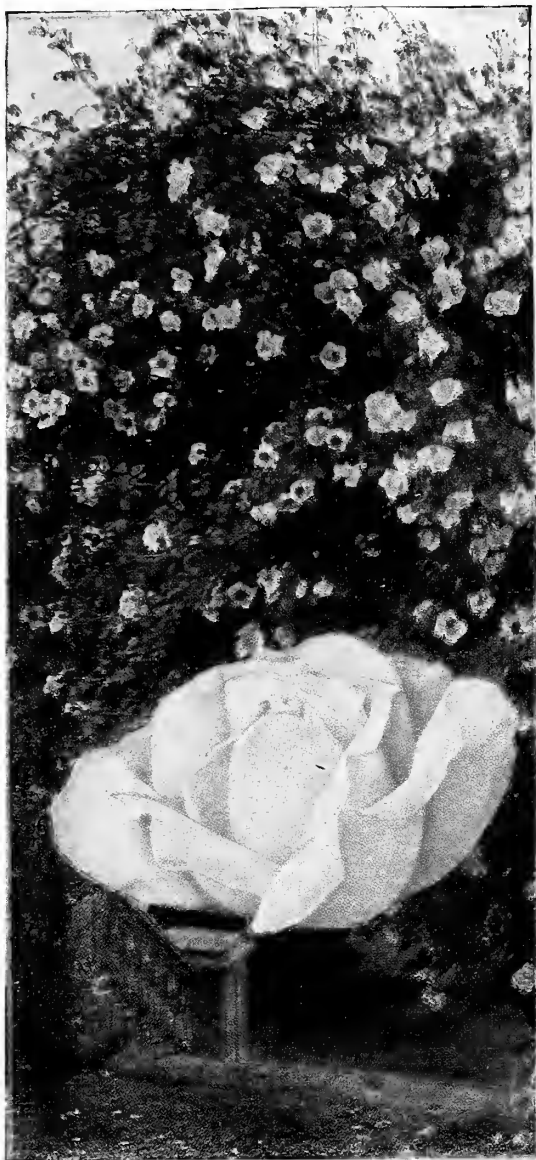
SHADE trees in the south are a necessity to protect stock as well as humans from the hot sun during the hot summer months.

We suggest, however, when planting shade trees to include in the planting a few PECAN TREES. You will not only have shade, but nuts as well.

If you have a pond or some low land, plant willows, they are rapid growers, and will give you shade in very few years. Of course they are adapted to lawn planting where they will have room to develop.



Weeping Willow.



Doctor Van Fleet Rose.

Climbing Roses

A type of Roses that are indispensable in the beautifying of the home grounds. They are entirely hardy and need no protection in the South. By using discretion in your selection you may enjoy blooms from early summer until late fall.

You can put them to a great many uses, along the back yard fence, on the dividing line fence, use them for screens on porches, covering old stumps and unsightly objects, on a trellis, or if you are having trouble getting grass to grow on a terrace plant this type of Rose and let it do in the place of grass; they will not only enhance the beauty of the surroundings when used in terrace work, but will eliminate the washing down of the soil.

AMERICAN PILLAR. (H. W.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamens. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. A popular climber of rapid growth, attaining a height of ten to twenty feet in a single season. Flowers produced in clusters of vivid crimson. Fine for massing and for training on pillars and arches.

DOROTHEY PERKINS. Strong growing climber producing clusters of shell-pink flowers shaded to deep rose. Will attain an extremely strong growth in a single season, and is entirely hardy.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers very double; intense dark-crimson tinged with scarlet at tip of petals. Fine healthy foliage and a very handsome climber.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (Everblooming Crimson Rambler). Brilliant crimson. Flowers almost continuously from early summer until frost, the buds being formed on the first young red shoots and borne in beautiful clusters.

SILVER MOON. Very large; flowers of clear silvery white with bright yellow stamens. Blooms profusely on strong stems and is delicately perfumed. Foliage bronze-green, abundant and practically free from mildew. Exquisitely beautiful.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. A rapid grower, producing an abundance of shining foliage and pure white flowers in great trusses. Extremely hardy, free from disease, and will cover a large trellis quickly.

Special Climbing Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Splendid for planting in the South. Large, vivid rosy-crimson flowers, each produced on a single stem; deliciously fragrant. Plant grows rapidly, has splendid foliage of glossy green and is not subject to insect pests. This will give satisfaction wherever a climbing rose is wanted.

DR. WILLIAM VAN FLEET. Produces flowers almost as large as those of a Bush Rose. Flower is beautifully formed, being of a delicate flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-pink near center. Flowers full, buds pointed and sweetly perfumed. Foliage bronze-green and glossy. A vigorous grower, immune from mildew.

CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA. An ideal climber for the South, being vigorous in growth. Beautiful foliage, long, pointed pure white buds and pure white in open flower, which has a waxy appearance.

MARY WALLACE. A rose of merit. Lovely long buds of a shade of pink, very attractive. The Mary Wallace Rose when in bloom will sure attract attention. You may use this Rose for a pillar rose, specimen plant, or plant as a hedge. It has bright green foliage that is pest resistant. Truly a wonderful American Rose.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. A very hardy and exceedingly popular climber, but not a Rambler. Flowers almost as large as those of Bush Roses and a brilliant scarlet, which lasts well. Foliage bright green and attractive. One of the very best offered and practically new.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. Deep cherry-red flowers produced on climbing branches, which are strong growing. Flowers are full, well formed and brilliant. Fine for southern planting and considered a fine companion for Marechal Niel.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses HARDY EVERYWHERE

Perhaps of all the flowers the rose has more lovers and admirers than any other plant that blooms. Improved as they are you can get them in every color for bed, garden, fence or trellis. They will bloom from May to frost and reward their planter with flowers that beggar description.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ROSE CULTURE

Plant only in a sunny position in soil free of all tree roots and protected if possible from severe weather. Roses like fertile, well-drained soil and if one will prepare a bed especially well, he will be rewarded in wealth of bloom and vigor of plant.

Pruning. In planting, trim them back to three or four good buds, as they will grow off much better. The everblooming roses should be shortened back each year about one-half the previous season's growth. The rambles may be pruned by taking out the older canes after they are through blooming, leaving only the younger canes or by removing the flower spikes from the old canes. Budded roses should be planted deeper to cover the offset or crook just above the soil mark on the plant. Our plants are mostly own-root and field grown and not the small pot roses usually offered.

Winter protection in the way of soil mounded up several inches about the plant, straw, manure, leaves or litter, especially about the tender varieties, repays in flowers for the extra trouble.

Enemies. While healthy and vigorous plants are not especially susceptible to disease or pests, some pests will appear. For the leaf-eating insect, chafers, slugs and beetles, use arsenate of lead. For aphid or leaf hopper use kerosene emulsion or if diseases, leaf spot or mildew, use Bordeaux mixture. Potassium sulphide, one ounce to three gallons of water is best to control mildew.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the million for cut-flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling LaFrance.

CAPT. CHRISTY. (H. P.) Delicate flesh color; free flowering.

BLACK PRINCE. (H. P.) Very deep crimson, shaded maroon on inner petals. One of the oldest stand-bys and still unsurpassed in many ways.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (H. P.) Also called Snow Queen. A vigorous grower, hardy everywhere, bright green leaves; large long buds. Often tinged flesh but opening into immense snow-white blooms; very double.

HIS MAJESTY. (H. P.) A rose unexcelled, beautiful healthy foliage with flowers of a very rich red.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H. P.) A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. Color a beautiful bright pink suffused with carmine.

PAUL NEYRON. (H. P.) The largest in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high, in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter.

ULRICH BRUNNER. (H. P.) Splendid, upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers of good size and fine form; with shell-shaped petals; most abundant bloomer; color cherry-red.

Teas and Hybrid Teas

Pink Radiance Rose.



BESSIE BROWN. (H. T.) Almost pure white, flushed with pink. A distinct type of itself. Very hardy and profuse bloomer. Blooms very large and double.

BRIDESMAID. (T.) The most popular pink tea rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improved Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

CATHERINE MERMET. (T.) One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a LaFrance in its silvery shading. Strong grower and fine bloomer.

COLUMBIA. (H. T.) Enormous bloom carried on long, stiff stem. Its color is a clear pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink. Very fragrant, lasting and considered superior to LaFrance. Beautiful as a cut-flower and adapted for garden culture.

COMMONWEALTH. (H. T.) The blooms are large and nicely formed, and the petals are hard and do not bruise easily in shipping. It has excellent keeping qualities and holds its color well. It is fragrant, although this is not strongly pronounced. Commonwealth is an all-season Rose.

DEVONIENSIS. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy-white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer. Also budded.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. (T.) Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

ETOILE DE LYON. (T.) Deep golden yellow; full, deep and rich flowers; very sweet. Free bloomer. Extremely hardy both as to heat and cold.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. (T.) Clear, orange-yellow, deepening to salmon in matured flower. Buds are long, full and double. One of our best ever-bloomers.

HELEN GOOD. (T.) A very good Rose, while not a very heavy grower, takes its place and holds it in the Rose garden. A beautiful white Rose.

HELEN GOULD. (T.) One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Roses ever introduced in America, for general planting. The flowers are a rich red, full and beautifully double. They are as hardy as LaFrance.

EOSSIR BEAUTY. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A good grower.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. (H. T.) Clear shining rose-pink, with silvery pink reverse. Very fragrant. Buds are beautifully formed, and large, well-shaped double flowers. A flower of great substance and good form; one of the new American Roses that has made a hit. A splendid cut-flower or exhibition Rose. Awarded Silver Medal by American Rose Society.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. (H. T.) After serving for a third of a century this still is, to our minds, the grandest white in cultivation. A continuous bloomer, producing quantities of snow white flowers from June until frost.

KILLARNEY. (H. T.) Of a lovely deep pink, equally attractive in bud or full bloom.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT. (H. T.) An even darker pink than Killarney. Flowers of true Killarney type. Splendid grower and free bloomer.

LADY HILLINGDON. (H. T.) One of the most popular varieties, producing yellow flowers of a particularly pleasing apricot shade. It is one of the most free flowering. Like most of the yellow varieties, it is of rather weak growth; however, it is one of the most fragrant.

LA FRANCE. (H. T.) A delicate, silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, double and of superior form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

LOS ANGELES. (H. T.) Very lovely buds and exquisite flowers of salmon-pink, with yellow shading, and very sweetly perfumed. In favored locations the plant is of excellent habit, with good foliage and blooms well, but it is not uniformly successful.

MME. BUTTERFLY. (H. T.) A beautiful blend of light salmon apricot with gold tinted base. Flowers of large size, perfect shape; good for cutting. Strong branching bushes, well covered with flowers, that are particularly good late in the season. Fragrant.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H. T.) Brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery rose; immense, broad petals and extremely large flowers.

MRS. AARON WARD. (H. T.) One of the most dependable of all garden Roses. Its deep Indian yellow flowers, agreeably shaded in various tints of orange, are produced throughout the season. The long and shapely buds are particularly attractive.

MAMAN COCHET. (T.) The finest and best pink Rose for blooming out-of-doors. The buds are very large, handsome and of pointed form; the flowers are full and fine, flesh pink with saffron at base of petals. Plant of strong growth, very hardy and a free bloomer (blooming all the time).

MARECHAL NIEL. (H. T.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height, and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. Also budded.



Columbia Rose.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose.

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS—Continued

OPHELIA. (H. T.) Salmon-flesh-pink in color, shading to yellow at the base of the petals in the partially opened flower. Very attractive. The real charm lies in the open flower which is, to the Rose-lover, perfection in form and color. It is of easy habit, grows well and produces well. It is slightly heavier in flower and plant than Mme. Butterfly, although no more free-flowering. The lighter shade of color and the additional yellow at the base of the petal makes Ophelia preferable to many.

PAPA GONTIER. (T.) An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It has a perfect-shaped bud on good length of stem making it desirable for cut-flowers, and when planted outside the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine-crimson; should be in bud for every collection of Roses. Very profuse and continues in bloom.



Sunburst Rose.

PREMIER. (H. T.) In color a clear shade of rose-pink throughout the season. This variety will class among the big Roses and at the top with the average Rose-grower. Premier is widely grown in larger quantities than other greenhouse varieties. It is a free, easy grower. Requires considerable pinching to produce long stems, but can be cropped better, perhaps, than any of the other varieties generally grown. It is at its best as a Christmas and midwinter Rose, but is good at all times. A favorite with the grower and with the flower-buyer.

RADIANCE. (H. T.) Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth, and has wonderful blooming qualities.

RED RADIANCE. (H. T.) An even better Rose than its parent, Radiance, in habit bearing big, globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost. Foliage excellent.

RED LETTER DAY. (H. T.) Single or semi-double flowers of a uniquely cactus shape, vividly self-assertive throughout the garden season. Its color is a glittering scarlet-crimson clear through the petals.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. (H. T.)

Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge; beautiful when half open, but not so good full-blown. Plant erect and strong; foliage glossy and disease resistant. Blooms freely early and late.

SUNBURST. (H. T.)

Probably the best known yellow rose and truly the yellowest variety offered. Flowers of good size, beautiful orange-copper shaded to deepest golden. Buds long, pointed, borne on long stems. A good bloomer producing flowers over a long season; fragrant and brilliant in effect.

THE BRIDE. (T.) Who does not know the beautiful Catherine Mermet. And this is a pure white one, without doubt the finest of all white Roses.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (H. T.) A duplicate of the charming pink Killarney, with flowers white as snow.

WHEN you purchase roses from the Southern Nursery and Landscape Company you purchase field grown plants—plants that have bloomed this past year in our field.

We are sure our plants will please you, and solicit your order on the strength of our square dealing methods.



Red Radiance Rose.

IT IS not a question of "HOW CHEAP" but how good. We have been serving the people in the South for years. Is this not ample proof that we use SQUARE DEALING METHODS?

We are not only interested in selling you trees and plants and taking your money. We are interested further. We want you to get "VALUE RECEIVED" whether you purchase one tree or plant or a hundred, we strive to please and satisfy.

We have built up a reputation during our many years in business, we expect to continue to give service, satisfaction, and ship stock of quality.

We solicit your patronage. If you have never purchased from us, we ask you to give us a trial order.



Helps on Planning Your Home Grounds

We are interested in helping you with your problems in properly landscaping your home grounds. Whether the home is large or small, we want you to take advantage of and use our Landscape Department.

Our experience in Landscape work covers quite a period of years; we are familiar with plant material best suited to the different plantings. We are in a position to suggest, draw plans and take full charge of the planting should you wish us to do so.

During the shipping season we are constantly being called upon to furnish plans and specifications for the beautification of homes. We are equipped to render this valuable service to our customers. It is necessary, however, that accurate dimensions be given, the location of barns and other buildings, walks, whether the front of the houses face North, South, East or West.

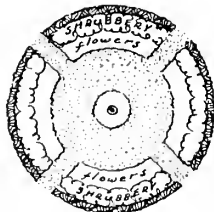
By giving us the necessary accurate information, we will be in a position to plan intelligently.

Important

Always advise how much money you wish to expend, whether you wish a shrub or evergreen planting, as the amount you wish to expend will depend on just what you wish in a planting. Evergreens of course are higher in price than shrubs and you should make your plans accordingly.

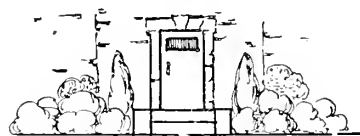
Plan Early

Don't Wait until you are going to plant. During the shipping season, we work to our full capacity to get the goods to the customers in time to plant them. We ask you to send in your plan early that we may be in a position to give them the consideration and thought necessary in making a good plan.

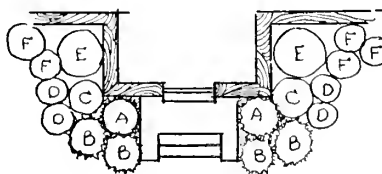


The small plan above may be large or small depending on the space you have to spare. By all means, plan one of these beds this year.

HOW TO PLAN YOUR PLANTING



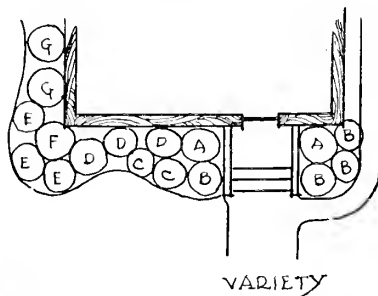
• FRONT ELEVATION •



• PLAN •

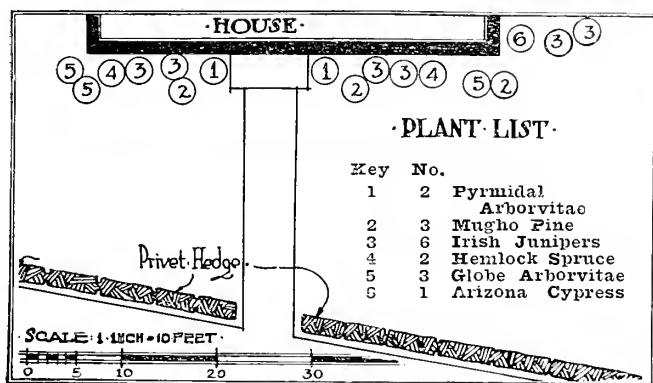
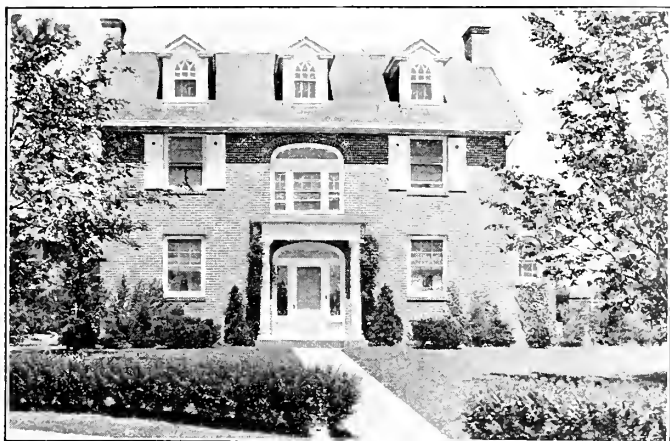
Key	No.	
A	2	Pyramidal Arborvitae
B	4	Mugho Pine
C	2	Spirea Vanhoutte
D	4	Japanese Barberry
E	2	Common Snowball
F	3	Spirea Billardi

FRONT FOUNDATION PLANTING
• PLAN •



VARIETY

Key	No.	
A	2	Spirea Vanhoutte
B	4	Deutzia
C	2	Japanese Barberry
D	3	Calycanthus
E	3	Coralberry
F	1	Bush Honeysuckle
G	2	Mock Orange



Plant for Mass Effects

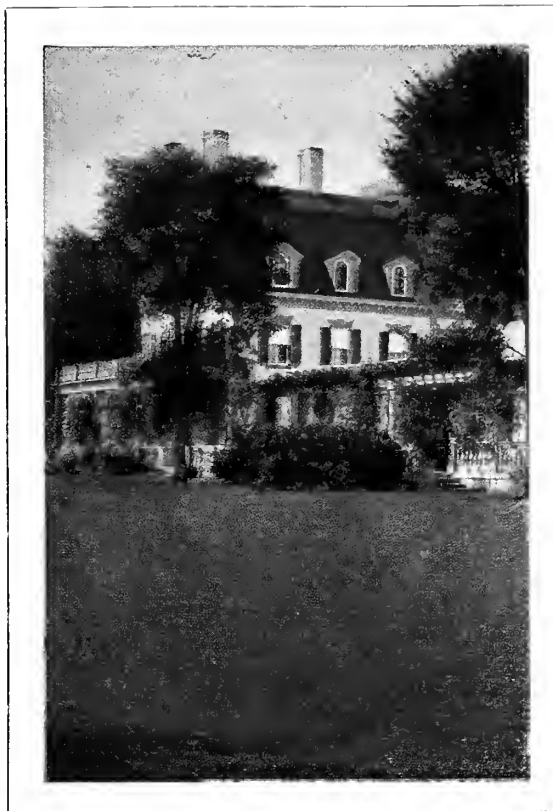
There are certain basic principles of landscaping with which all should be familiar. The first of these is to "tie" the house to the ground, with a planting of shrubs around the foundation which will break the sharp angle formed at the junction of the house and the ground. For this purpose the low-growing shrubs are most commonly used, unless the house rests on a high foundation, in which case the higher-growing shrubs should be planted. As a general rule, the prevailing height of the shrubs around the house should be no higher than the windows. In corners where there are no windows plant some of the higher shrubs, massing the lower ones in front.

Mass the shrubbery around the lawn to give the lawn a distinct outline. Use the larger shrubs for the background, working down to the smaller ones directly in front. Do not make a stiff, formal line, but make it wavy or irregular by putting little clumps of shrubbery here and there along the border. A small yard thus planted looks larger than it really is.

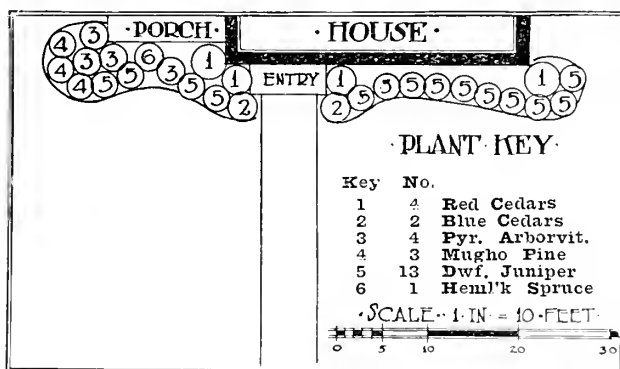
Evergreens add a touch to the planting design which can be given by no other class of ornamental plants. They embrace such a wide range of character and color that varieties suitable for almost any location can easily be chosen. The selection needs to be made judiciously, however, in order to preserve the harmony of the design.

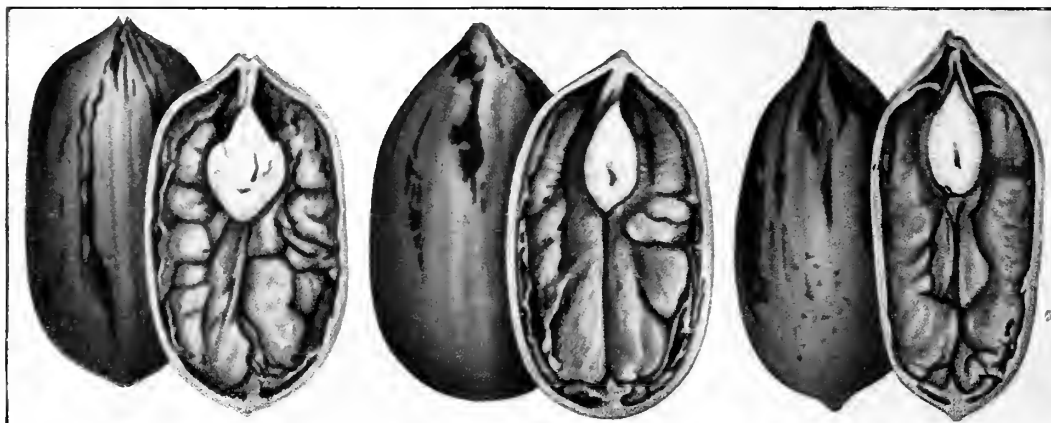
There is such a variety of shrubs with different colorings and varying blossoming periods that by intelligent selection one can have a succession of bloom the entire season.

In planning the arrangement of your grounds, do not forget that the vegetable garden is an essential portion of the grounds and by a little forethought may be made beautiful as well as useful. The location of fruit trees and bushes, and the strawberry bed, should be decided, and so placed in relation to the vegetable garden as to avoid unnecessary labor. The passer-by sees the front yard, but the owner spends perhaps more of his time in the garden than in any other part of his grounds, and there is no reason why he should not have this as beautiful and orderly as is that part which the public sees.



THE plans on this page may be used in planting or improving your own planting. If not, we will be pleased to make a plan for you.





Stuart.

Success.

Schley.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut-bearing trees than for any other purpose, and the crop grown from these trees more than pays for the use of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

Almonds

PRINCESS and SULTANA. Both are prolific, soft shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET. The common variety that flourishes in our mountains.

LARGE SPANISH. Yields very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but by their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

JAPAN GIANT. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved

sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that fifteen or sixteen years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.

Pecans

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS. We grow grafted and budded Pecans, the scions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shell nuts. The Pecan, when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting. Trees have been known to produce nuts in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts.

Walnuts

CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL. A variety of the English Walnut, or Madeira nut—bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from fifteen to twenty. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality.

BLACK WALNUT. Our native species. The Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibilities, the wood being very valuable. There have been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growing timber that will be found very profitable.

Blackberries

This fruit requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil, northern exposure preferred. We consider it one of the best paying crops.

KITTATINNY (Erie). A most excellent variety. The past season rows 25 rods long produced nearly five crates at a single picking of the very largest, best flavored fruit, and sold at 50c a case higher than Snyder. Berry very large and late.

SNYDER. Undoubtedly the most hardy in cane and most prolific variety in existence, and if left on the bushes until fully ripe is really a good berry. Season early.

EARLY HARVEST. The standard early; ripe before raspberries are gone.

ELDORADO. Almost as large a berry as Kittatinny; not so good in flavor.

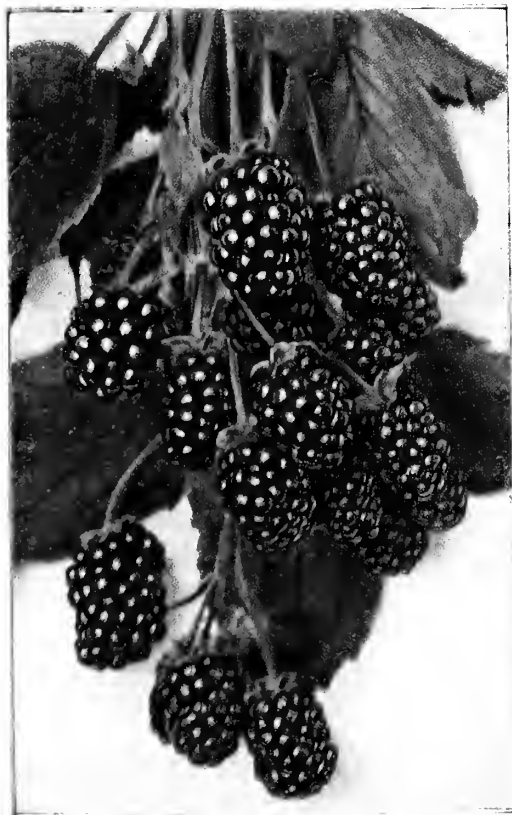
MCDONALD BLACKBERRY (Very Early Blackberry). McDonald Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oblong and very good quality, equalling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. The McDonald is enormously productive, outyielding any other known variety of blackberry. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest, which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries.

MERSEREAU. A most phenomenal grower, and very prolific, of larger, better-flavored berries than Kittatinny.

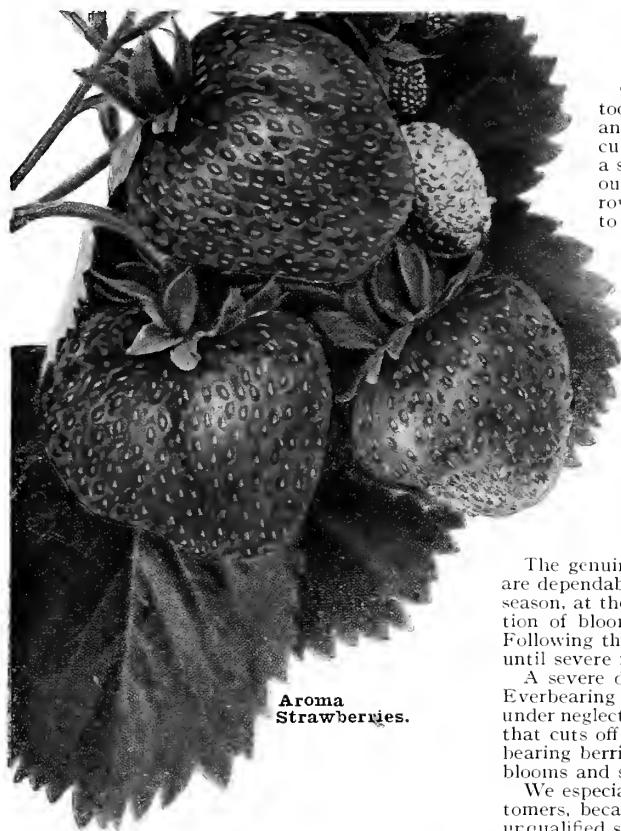
AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY. Originated by J. W. Austin, Texas; said to be superior to Lucretia.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. We have a very large demand for plants which goes to prove that the Dewberry is winning its way to the front. The cane will not withstand our cold winters, but can easily be covered with old hay or straw for protection. Berry five times as large as Snyder.

RATHBUN. A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry; berry very large. We have never heard an unfavorable report. Propagate from root-cuttings or tips. Cane is much harder than that of Dewberry and grows more upright.



Blowers Blackberries.



**Aroma
Strawberries.**

Strawberries

Cultivation. Cultivation should commence as soon as plants are set. The best tool for early cultivating is a fine-tooth cultivator which does not throw much dirt and can be run close to plants. Use hoe to keep weeds and grass out of row, and cultivate thoroughly every week during the growing season. Another reason why a small-tooth cultivator should be used is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a long time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow all the first runners to set plants, so that they may make large, stocky and well-rooted plants. After row is well set keep all runners out, thus throwing the growth into the plants already rooted. It is a bad mistake to cut the first runners and allow late ones to grow.

Pollenizing. Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them. Those that are marked "P" are pistillate sorts, and will not produce fruit successfully unless some staminate sort is planted with them. The rule is two rows of pistillate sorts and one of staminate sorts, or four pistillate and two of staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillates, using one-third staminate.

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich, ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25 c to 50c per quart. A demonstrated success.

Strawberries from June to November. A few years ago that would have sounded like a fairy-tale, a horticultural phenomenon contrary to all the laws of Nature. But the Everbearing Strawberry is here in actual fact. It has been tested, tried and proved.

The genuine Everbearing Strawberries are not a variable "sport," but a distinct race that are dependable and will produce berries all summer long. The first crop is borne early in the season, at the same time as the standard or June-bearing varieties. Then there is a continuation of blooming, producing ripe fruit throughout the summer if conditions are favorable. Following this is another heavy blooming period in the late summer, and a large crop follows until severe frosts come. You pick strawberries for four to five months, instead of one.

A severe drouth or neglect during the heat of mid-summer will check the fruiting of the Everbearing varieties, just as it checks the fruiting period of the standard varieties; but even under neglect the Everbearing plants produce heavily in the late summer and autumn. Drouth that cuts off the crop for the year on common or standard varieties simply checks the Everbearing berries, and they come on as productive as ever with the first rains, producing new blooms and starting another crop.

We especially recommend the Everbearing varieties, Americus and Progressive, to our customers, because we have tried them thoroughly and know from experience that they are an unqualified success.

Raspberries

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit; others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results. Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1½ to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back from 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

Red Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

MILLER. Berry large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest. Production equal to any.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like black caps.

TURNER. A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and productive.

Black Raspberries

GREGG. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

SOUHEGAN. A black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely and very productive; jet black, without bloom; best quality. Berries remain a long time after ripening without drooping or becoming soft.



St. Regis Raspberries.

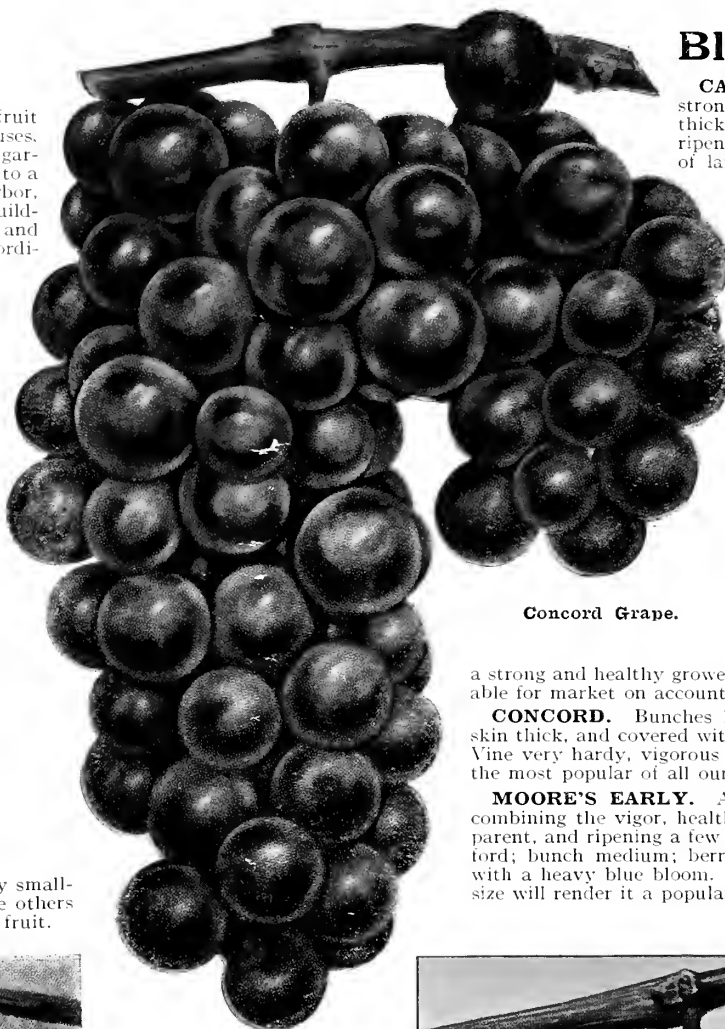
Grapes

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, as it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought.

SOILS. Good Grapes are grown in various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS. Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, or January, while the vines are entirely dormant. Care should be taken in pruning, as some varieties produce only small-sized bunches if cut back too hard, while others require severe pruning to produce the best fruit.



Concord Grape.

Black Grapes

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other Grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after ripe. In quality it is unrivalled by any of our early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom, sweet and juicy; free from foxiness.

CHAMPION. Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness.

CONCORD. Bunches large, berries large, round; skin thick, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

MOORE'S EARLY. A seedling of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort.

White Grapes

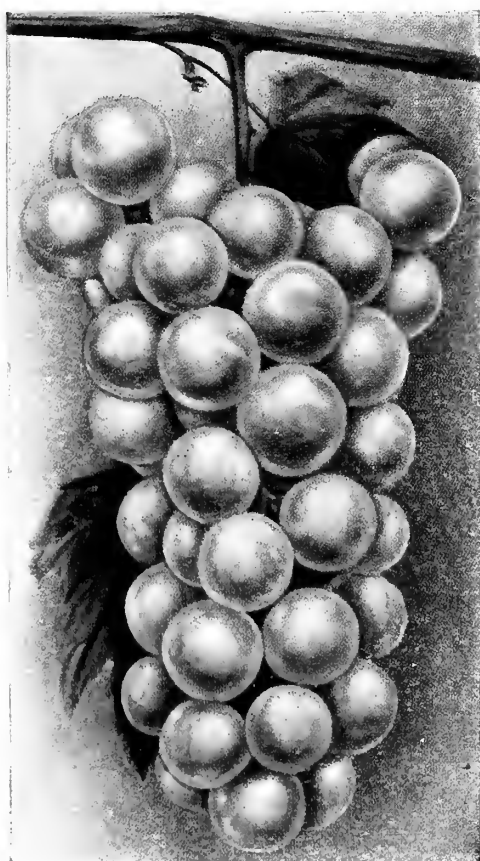
MOORE'S DIAMOND.

This handsome new white Grape has met with general favor; its extreme early ripening alone would make it valuable, coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the bunch is medium size; slightly shouldered; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

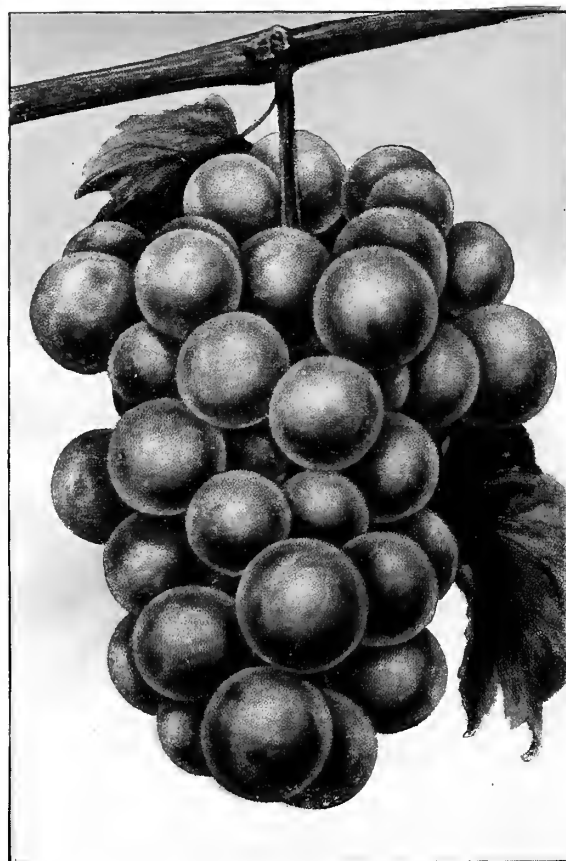
NIAGARA. This white Grape has attracted the most attention of any fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market grape.

Red Grapes

LUTIE. This fine Grape originated in Tennessee, and has taken its place in the front rank of fine table Grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, being remarkably free from all fungous diseases; dark red, bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best; a fine family Grape.



Niagara Grapes.



Lutie Grape.



Montmorency Cherries.

ORANGE, or APPLE. Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive. The best known of all the Quinces, and brings good prices in market.

CHAMPION. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

Apricots

Apricots are among the most delicious of fruits and will succeed where the proper care is given to protect them from late freezes. A sheltered location is best. They succeed in towns and cities, when planted in the yard or near the house. We grow the best Russian and Japan sorts, as well as the domestic varieties.

ACME. A new Apricot from Northern China which was given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive; fruit the very largest size; a sweet and delicious free-stone; yellow with red cheek.

BREDA. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous, productive and hardy. Free. First of July.

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vigorous. July 1.

ROYAL. Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

MOORPARK. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vigorous. July.

RUSSIAN APRICOT. A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardiness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES

Distance apart	No. of Trees
10 feet by 10 feet.....	435
11 feet by 11 feet.....	360
12 feet by 12 feet.....	302
13 feet by 13 feet.....	257
14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
60 feet by 60 feet.....	12

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row, and the product will be the number

of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), gives the number of trees or plants per acre.

Planting Distances for Trees and Plants]

	Feet Apart
Apple.....	25 to 35
Pear.....	20 to 25
Cherry.....	18 to 25
Peach.....	18 to 25
Plum.....	15 to 20
Quince.....	10 to 12
Figs.....	12 to 15
Mulberry.....	25 to 30
Japan Persimmon.....	15 to 25
Pecans.....	40 to 60
Grapes.....	8 to 10
Blackberry, 3 feet apart in the rows.....	6
Dewberry, 2 feet apart in the rows.....	4
Raspberry, 3 feet apart in the rows.....	5
Strawberry, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows..	3

Cherries

This fine fruit succeeds well in this latitude, and the farmer who does not have a dozen or more Cherry trees in his orchard is missing a great many of nature's richest gifts. Further South the sour Cherries do not do so well, but the sweet varieties pay well.

Sweet Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large dark red, nearly black. Ripe middle of May.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; light yellow. Middle of May.

WINDSOR. Large; black; one of the best. Middle of May.

Sour Cherries

MAY DUKE. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium; red. Middle of May.

MORELLO. Full-medium size; very hardy, prolific. June.

DYEHOUSE. Large; red. Early in May.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about ten days later.

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight. In all respects a splendid market variety.



Early Richmond Cherries.



Shropshire Damson Plums.

Chickasaw and European Plums

FOREST ROSE. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, dark purple, oval Plum; very showy, often measuring 2 inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone; moderate grower. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; dark purple; of very agreeable flavor; vigorous. September.

Japan Plums

The introduction of the new Japan varieties has infused new life into Plum culture, and large orchards are being planted that are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of Plums succeeds anywhere that the peach will. They are as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Oriental pears (such as Le Conte and Kieffer) are from the native or European sorts (such as Bartlett, etc.) They are all thrifty and vigorous growers, young and prolific bearers. No orchard is complete without a collection of this fine fruit.

ABUNDANCE, or YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity July 5 to 15. One of the best varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

APPLE. Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large; 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, purple reddish; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marbling and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

AMERICA. This giant Plum originated from the old Robinson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or Robinson, and the glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious—so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

BAILEY. Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.

BURBANK. In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

GOLD (GOLDEN) (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum). Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness; and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.

CLIMAX. Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring 6¾ to 7½ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich plum, extremely early, ripens before any other good Plum. Color of flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion-red, with very minute white specks; stem short, strong; pit medium to large, separates easily from flesh. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive.

HALE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Large round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; clingstone; tree vigorous and productive. Ripe early in August.

WHITE KELSEY. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

KELSEY. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.



Burbank Plums.

JAPAN PLUMS—Continued

RED JUNE. A large plum to be so early, ripening ten days or two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

OGON. Medium, round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

WILD GOOSE (Very Early Plum). Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval Plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is prolific as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving. The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollenization. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

SATSUMA. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red; well flavored; quality good. Blooms very early. Ripens early in August.

WICKSON. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit as there is in the Kelsey. Of first quality; an excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey.

Figs

Any home garden should have some figs. Sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the tree pruned so the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

CELESTIAL. Pale violet, with bloom; sweet; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY. Brown; medium size; very sweet; prolific.

CARTER'S CHOICE. Handsome white Fig; large; white; sweet.

LEMON. Medium to large; yellow; sweet; white flesh.

NEVERFAIL. Handsome, large Fig of fine quality; sure cropper.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; violet; sweet and very prolific.

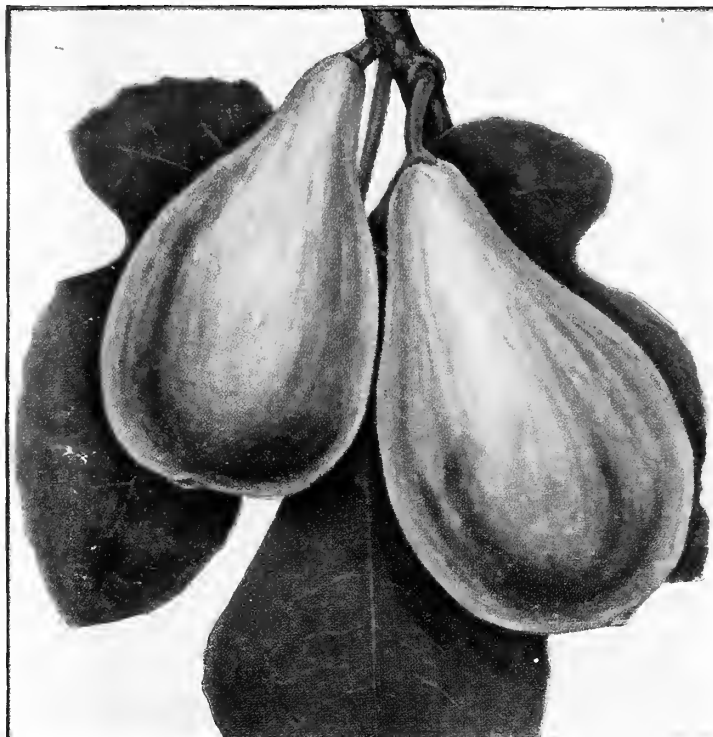
Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly smooth skin and beautiful waxen color recommend it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET
✓ **TAYLOR**

BOSTON

CAMERON
JAPAN



Brown Turkey Fig.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy and prolific.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit so early in the season as the Black English. Continues to bear 4 months.

RUSSIAN. Dark red; very prolific.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Japanese Persimmon

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the astringency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japan Persimmon ranks with the peach or oranges and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as ornamental. We grow all the best and hardiest varieties.

JAPANESE Persimmons can be grown with but very little effort. The fruit during the past years have been bringing good prices on the market.

A great many people despise a PEACH on account of the fuzzy skin, the Persimmon will fill the long-felt want for this class of people.

We will be pleased to suggest the best varieties to plant in your section should you be interested in planting a few hundred trees.



Japanese Persimmon.



Bartlett Pear.

Summer and Autumn Pears

KOONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, having long and regular crops; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

EARLY HARVEST. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is a fine market Pear in every respect.

SECKEL. Small, short pear-form; yellowish-brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting, with a distinct flavor. August.

BARTLETT. Large; pear-shaped; yellow, rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

WILDER. Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, resembling Bartlett. Late July.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME. Very large; dull yellow. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large; greenish yellow, russetted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

HOWELL. A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

BUERRE D'ANJOU. Rather large, obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting, buttery. October.

MACKLEROY. This wonderful pear was brought to Franklin County, Tenn., by Mr. Davis Mackleroy, from South Carolina, over 100 years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about June 15. The tree is still bearing.

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard Pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf Pear, which is usually two or three years, after transplanting. The Pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Gathering Pears. In order to retain the juice and best flavor, summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and the autumn Pears at least two weeks; winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Thinning the Fruit. When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we have learned from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not so lengthy as some others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added from time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

Winter Pears

LAWRENCE. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

DUCHESSE. Medium; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. Season, October to November.

LE CONTE. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. Fruit is medium size, flat, or apple-shaped.

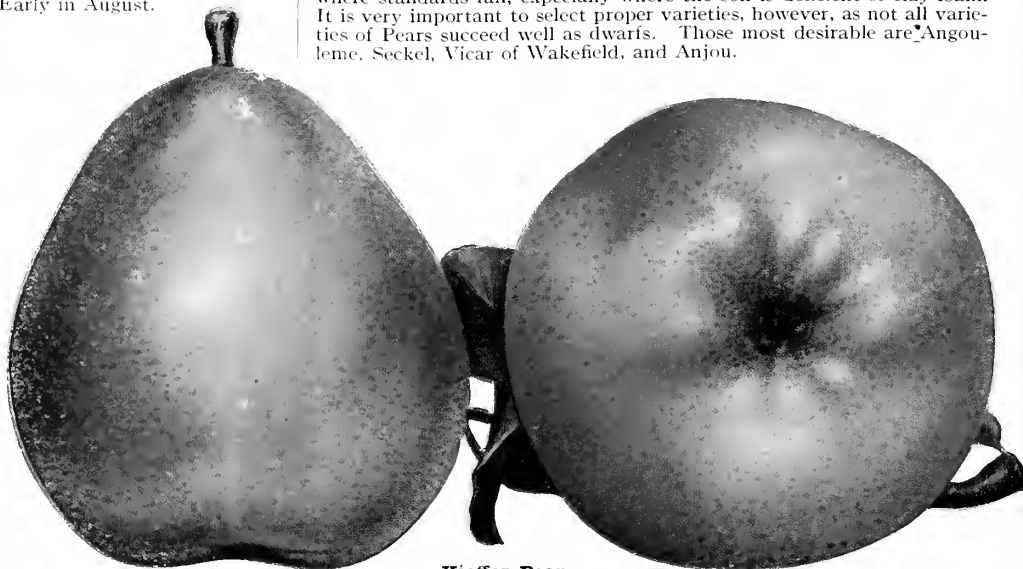
KIEFFER'S HYBRID. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. Rather coarse grained, but one of the best Pears for canning or preserving. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.

GARBER. Equally as hardy as Le Conte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance are very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

MAGNOLIA. Origin, South Georgia. Large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet tinged with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or four weeks later than the Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after the Kieffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince three or four inches. Dwarfs frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as not all varieties of Pears succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Seckel, Vicar of Wakefield, and Anjou.



Kieffer Pear.



Yellow Transparent.

Apples

It is an established fact that of all the fruits the Apple is the most important and has the right to be called the "KING OF FRUITS." The period of ripening of Apples extends nearly throughout the year, and by careful selection of varieties, an almost constant succession may be obtained. It is not a luxury, but a staple article of food, and the demand for good Apples is increasing faster than the supply.

Experienced orchardists and successful farmers agree that there is more money growing Apples than in any other variety of fruit, and that a good orchard is the farm's greatest asset.

We have been growing Apple trees since 1872; we have learned a great deal in that time in growing trees of "QUALITY." We grow varieties suitable for practically every part of the United States. We are familiar with best sorts to plant in your section. We wish to help you

make the proper selection of the best varieties of apples; we want you to be successful in fruit growing, as your success means our success. We are in a position to supply your every requirement in the Apple tree line, whether you wish large or small trees, whether you want 100 trees or a thousand.

NOTE.—We have in our nursery some excellent 5 to 7 foot 3-year Apple trees, good clean stock and free from disease. If you are interested in a few trees for your orchard or planting in the garden we recommend their purchase and will be pleased to make you special prices.

RIPENING JUNE AND JULY

ASTRACHAN, RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

ALEXANDER (Emperor). Of Russian origin. Large; deep crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender; pleasant flavor. Very hardy. August.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high flavored. June 15th to middle of July.

EARLY MAY. Ripens among the earliest, the trees healthy and productive. May 20th to June 1st.

EARLY RIPE. This fine apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, subacid; fine for table or for cooking. June 15th.

EARLY COLTON. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks which makes it a valuable family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Medium size, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. June and July.

EARLY HARVEST. Above medium size; bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

GOLDEN SWEET. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. July.

RED JUNE. Medium to large oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating apple.

STRIPED JUNE (Early Red Margaret). Medium, conical; red-striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; subacid. Middle of June to middle of July.

SUMMER QUEEN. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE. Originated at Roxbury, Mass. Highly esteemed. Large, oblong; rich; moderate grower and good bearer. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, highly conical; skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific; tree a vigorous and upright grower; gives general satisfaction; does well everywhere, and ripens among the earliest. June.

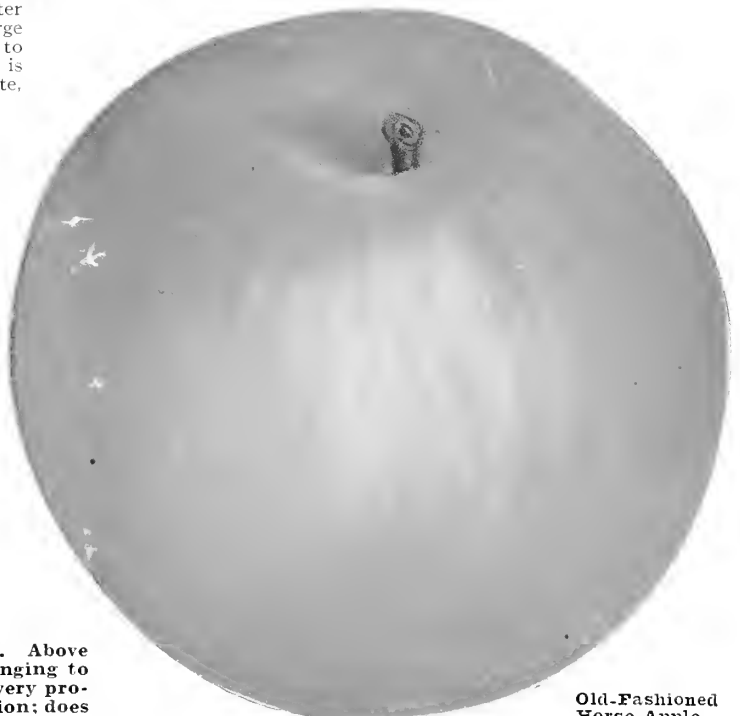
RIPENING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

HORSE. Large; yellow, occasional blush next the sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. Popular for cooking, drying and cider. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Generally known. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best drying Apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. August.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality. End of Sept.

KINNARD'S CHOICE. Tennessee origin. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine wainter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections. End of September and beginning of October.



Old-Fashioned Horse Apple.



Jonathan Apple.

 RIPENING OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

BAILEY SWEET. Origin, New York. Large to very large; surface smooth, mixed and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained; flavor very sweet and rich; quality good; also a valuable Apple for stock. October.

BELLFLOWER. Large, yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, subacid; moderate grower and bearer. October.

FALL PIPPIN. Very large; roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, subacid. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; oblong; rich yellow; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. October.

ARKANSAW (Mammoth Black Twig). Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Winesap, and has many of the good qualities of that fine variety. An extra-good market Apple.

ARKANSAS BEAUTY. A recently introduced variety. Large; beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun; with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich subacid flavor; quality very good to best. Season, November to March.



Genuine Delicious Apples.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree a beautiful, upright grower; young wood very dark. There is scarcely an Apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. A most profitable and attractive market Apple. Has been kept till June and later.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red, flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter Apple. Keeps well.

BLACK TWIG. Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, is more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with red and orange in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy and subacid; rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in or near the Tidewater section. October to January—later in the mountains.

BALL'S CHOICE. This famous Apple originated with Mr. Sandusky, of Giles County, Tennessee. The original tree was a chance seedling, and grew to an immense size, and lived to be about sixty years old. It bore heavy crops every year, and was loaded with fruit when blown down during a storm. The Apples have been kept from November to June in perfect condition. It is unsurpassed in quality, flavor and beauty, and should be planted by all who appreciate a long-keeping winter Apple in the South. In color it is a beautiful golden yellow, bordering to red next the sun. In shape it is rather flattened, but smooth and perfect. October.

DELICIOUS. A remarkable variety rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different Apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest, a vigorous grower, with good foliage. A regular annual bearer. November.

FORT'S PRIZE. Medium size; deep crimson with pure white dots, fine russet deepening towards apex and cavity; flesh white, crimson; good flavor; an excellent keeper; an attractive and reliable market sort; bears early and is a vigorous grower.

Arkansas Beauty Apple.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium size; dull russet with tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. December to May.

GANO. Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

JONATHAN. Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellowish, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; moderate grower. A variety of Apple that has been grown commercially in the Apple district in the State of Washington. October, November and December.

McINTOSH RED. Originated in Ontario. Large to medium; roundish, faintly ribbed; skin deeply flushed with bright red and striped with carmine, sometimes purplish red; flesh white, veined with red, crisp, tender, very juicy. Fine dessert apple. October to December.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Large, oblong; bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome; fair quality; a good grower and an early and immense bearer; often fruits at two years in nursery rows; valuable for market. December to April.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra-long keeper. New.

PARAGON. This Apple originated in Tennessee, and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit with the Arkansaw. So these two Apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter Apples for home consumption, as well as for market. They are both seedlings of the old,

well-known Winesap; nearly twice as large; equally as good, if not better, in quality and keeping.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; juicy and very good. November to February.

STAYMAN'S (Stayman's Winesap). Originated in Kansas. Medium to large; oblate conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, but it is larger and much more beautiful.

SHOCKLEY. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

WOLF RIVER. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red; flesh white and of fine quality; subacid. November to January.

WEALTHY. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy; vigorous and productive. Fruit of large size, red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market Apples grown. November to January.

WINESAP. Medium to large; red; firm, subacid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Large, truncated oval, angular; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. One of the best Apples for market, always in demand. February to April.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good. Very long keeper.

Crab Apples

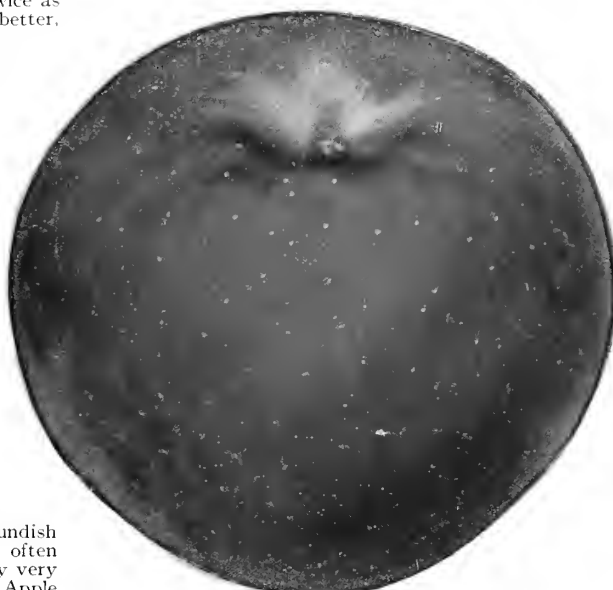
Succeed in all sections; valuable for cider, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets they meet a ready sale.

HYSLOP. Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness.

HUGHES' VIRGINIA CRAB. Small; dull red; with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

KENTUCKY RED CRAB. This is the best all-purpose Crab Apple that grows. The fruit is large, dark red, flesh crisp, subacid, and mild. Tree an early and abundant bearer and will succeed under the most adverse circumstances. Small trees in the nursery row often bear fruit, which attests its early-bearing qualities. We heartily recommend this crab above all others for general planting.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. Fruit is large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; tree is a rapid grower, and productive. September.



Winesap Apple.



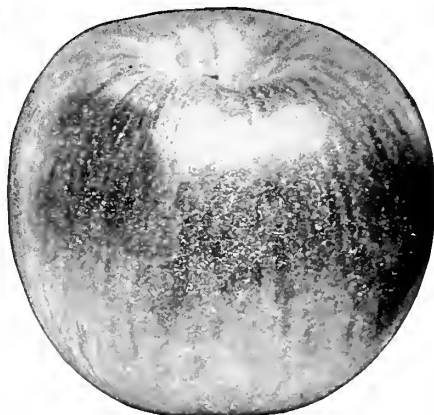
North Western Greening Apple.



Fall Pippin Apple.

WE have an extra fine lot of apple trees for delivery this coming season. Of course we have the leading commercial varieties such as Delicious, Yellow Transparent and the other leading sorts.

Don't forget when ordering apple trees to include a few Crab Apples, they are fine for making jams and jellies.



Arkansas Mammoth Black Twig.

Peaches

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 15th to November, according to location and climate, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the Southern, or Border States. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening as near as possible for Tennessee. In South Carolina and Georgia, they will ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; in Alabama and Mississippi ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of Tennessee they ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; ten days to three weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; about five weeks later in northern New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York. Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section; compare same with our catalog, and you can tell the difference in time of ripening at the different places.

The question has often been asked, "How can I keep the borers out of my Peach trees?" Go through your orchard, and where you find gum on the surface of the bark, clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them; then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring or summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

Peach-Borer Wash. Take one-half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter to a half-pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a thick wash.

Second Receipt. Highly recommended, and we consider it the most effective. For a fifty-gallon cask, twenty-five pounds of caustic potash, three pounds of common white arsenic, two gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in the spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry, replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and



Elberta Peach.

rot in your orchard. Keep enough hogs to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention in these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

NOTE.—If you are interested in commercial or orchard planting of Peaches, send us a list of the varieties you wish to plant and we will quote you special prices.

RIPENING PERIOD MAY AND JUNE

CARMAN. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as the Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of the Mountain Rose. A big, early, yellow-skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. June 20th.

RED BIRD (Semi-Clingstone). Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable Peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping Peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the list. It is a large round, rich, creamy white Peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair and good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

WADDELL. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone, about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph. For family use or for market it is equal to any of its season. June 15th.

RIPENING PERIOD JULY AND AUGUST

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; prolific. Chinese Cling seedling. Free.

CHINESE CLING. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; juicy and melting. July 25th.



Red Bird Cling Peach.

CAPTAIN EDE. A large freestone Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable market Peach. July 20th.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; very popular old variety for market and canning purposes. An old standby which always brings good prices in market, and always in demand. Freestone. August 10th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. July 10th.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Splendid for canning and preserving. Always brings top prices in market. Ripe late in August.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all Peach sections North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1st.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone; midseason; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta, but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to Peach growing regions except in the Gulf States. The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Summer Gleason, of Utah, who says: "Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning Peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. In size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better Peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders. Season of ripening, fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early, Georgia Belle, and J. H. Hale.

EARLY RIVERS. Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than the Alexander. First of July.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Large; white flesh; red cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Is making a most favorable record wherever known. Middle of July.

GREENSBORO. Originated by W. G. Balsley, in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early Peaches; twice the size of Alexander, and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the very best family Peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender.

GENERAL LEE. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. Improved Chinese Cling. July 1st to 10th.

HILEY (Early Belle). Handsome, large, white Peach with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, of finest quality. Best shipper of its season. Late June and early July.

J. H. HALE. Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest Peaches ever discovered. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained, deep yellow color.

LEMON FREE. Lemon shape and color; large size, immensely productive, excellent quality. August 20th.

LEMON CLING. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. August 20th.

MAYFLOWER. Originated in North Carolina. Round, large, covered with a beautiful red. Blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Ripens a week earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

EARLY ROSE. Large; white with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine; freestone. July 15th.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. Originated in Georgia; extra large size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine Southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with the Elberta. Ripe August 20th.

MAMIE ROSE. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy, an immense bearer.

REEVE'S FAVORITE. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, excellent; tree hardy and productive. A most reliable yellow market Peach. Late July. Free.



Chinese Cling Peach.

ROSE. A medium growing, rather small, stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large open blossom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawfords. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy of planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the South, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer Peaches. Freestone. Late July and early August.

SUSQUEHANNA. A very handsome and valuable Peach. Originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. August 25th.

SALWAY. A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; growing more and more in favor with the orchardists. Middle of August.

STEVENS RARERIPE. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Oldmixon Free. Superb in every way. Late July.

SNEED. The most remarkable early Peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with blush on cheek; free.



Champion Peaches.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

SLAPPY. The earliest and handsomest freestone Peach grown; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches; a thrifty grower; very hardy and prolific; excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; free of excessive rot, usually caused by too much rain. No better shipper has yet been introduced; ripens thoroughly to the seed; very sweet, yellow flesh, a clear golden yellow color with dark shades; a beauty. The secret of Peach growing depends upon the selection of varieties for planting. When you have "Slappy" you have your crop off and your money made before the general Peach crop comes in. Best Peach of its season. July.

RIPENING PERIOD SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

EATON'S GOLDEN. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Clingstone. Middle of September.

GARY'S HOLD-ON. Large; yellow; free-stone. Flesh fine-grained, rich, juicy and sweet. Late August and early September.

HEATH CLING. Large, oblong; creamy white; slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15th.

HENRIETTA (Levy). The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15th.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Large size, color dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. September.

MAMMOTH CLING. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in Southern Missouri. September 20th.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Heath; in every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 1st.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. October.

BRACKETT. This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities. September 15th.

WONDERFUL PEACH. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; best quality. Ripens in September.

NOTE

We are in a position to supply some extra large Peach trees. Write us; better still, send us a list of what you want, and we will give you prices.



Slappy Peaches.

SHOULD you be interested in planting a Peach orchard, we ask you to favor us with your inquiries for price in large lots. We have a fine lot of Peach trees this year; of course including the leading sorts such as J. H. Hale, Early Elberta, Elberta and Slappy. But Order early.

Planting Instructions

IN PRESENTING these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to details. They have been compiled with a view to making them as simple as possible; and having fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first-class stock in good condition, also giving all necessary instructions how to care for it, if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in **good condition**, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom ever lose a plant. **Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without nourishment and care than a human being.**

Preparation for Planting.— Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than seems necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and



The right way to heel-in trees.

bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top-pruning until the following spring, which should be done before the buds begin to push. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel-in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the tree therein at an angle of about 45 degrees, carefully packing all earth about the roots and body of tree about one foot above ground, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

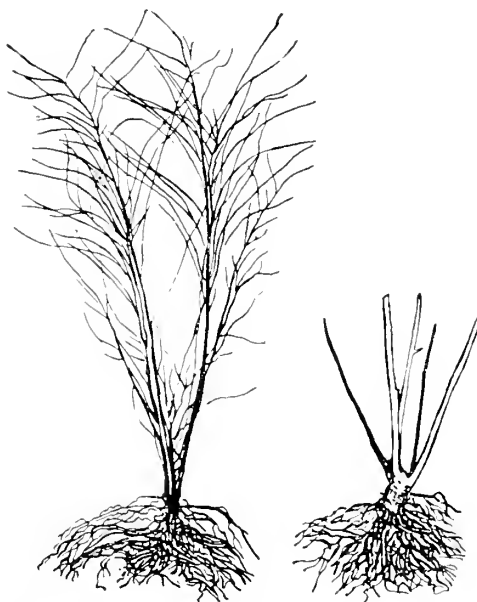
Preparing the Roots.— Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay and to enable them to heal over by granulation during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of thin mud, which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which accidentally might not be reached by the earth filling the hole. The use of water in setting the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is being filled. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shriveled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees

sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till midsummer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sun-down, with a water-pot or spray, and it will in nearly all cases bring them into active growth.

Shortening-in the Branches.—However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Planting.—Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand as it did when in the nursery, after the earth is settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the Quince stock, upon which they are budded, 2 or 3 inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp or ram firmly with the feet or a post rammer. Set the tree as firmly as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching.—This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep; extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots against drying or baking with wind or sun, retains to it the requisite moisture, and obviates all occasion for a practice—generally of injurious effects—the watering newly planted trees.

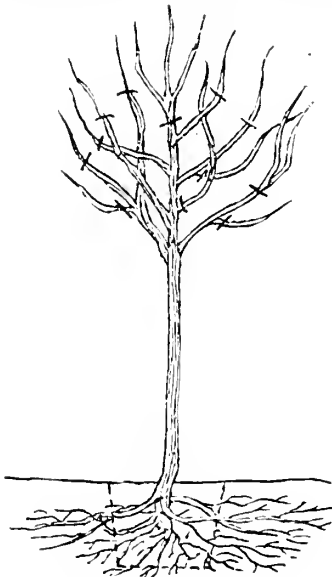


A dormant shrub as it is sent out by the nurseryman.

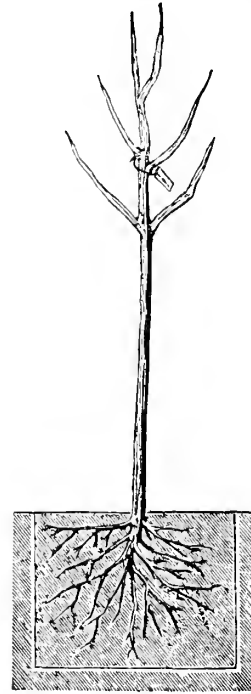
The same shrub properly trimmed for planting.

Cultivating.—When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree; but this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is no more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree-planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off, which will often happen if careless hands (or those that are not) use long singletrees. We use a singletree 18 inches long, always wrapping the end and trace next to the row, and seldom bark a tree. The best tools are a one-horse turnplow (which every farmer or fruit-grower should have) and a cultivator. We try to cultivate our Nursery after every rain from April to October. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

Pruning.—We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the common practice of trimming trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem, exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as



The right way to prune a tree.



The right way to prune and plant a tree.



Wrong way to plant a tree.

other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vines may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Peach Trees.—These should be **planted immediately on their delivery**, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground; they will not stand exposure to sun and air, and many are lost simply for want of care. As soon as planted, **cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem.** Make this the **invariable practice**, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Staking.—If the trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fasten the tree between them with a band of straw, or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position, without chafing, till the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Berries.—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have the old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high.

Southern Nursery and Landscape Co.

MAILING INFORMATION

Freight Station_____

Date Received_____

Shipping Date_____

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

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Grape Vines

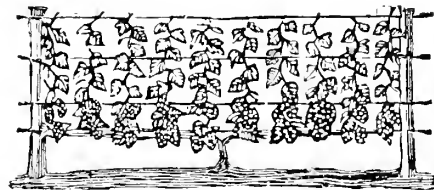
REQUIRE a dry, mellow, well-drained soil; deeply worked, and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room; spread them out not more than six inches under the surface, and settle the soil firmly around them. Soap-suds, sink water and urine are good fertilizers. Nothing better than leaves and trimmings of vines buried around the roots.

PRUNING.—Vines, when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds of the root. In November, or early in the spring, before the sap starts, in open culture, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as the leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit; then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit,

should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake, and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in the fall or spring, and in depriving the plant of necessary foliage by close pruning in summer. To obviate overbearing, reduce the vines by close pruning.

Always remove the straw and moss from the packages before planting. *Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.* Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.



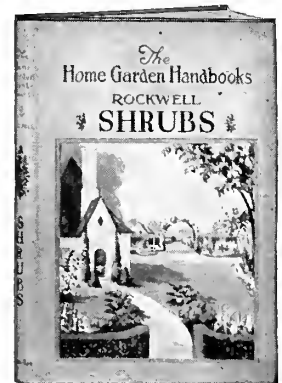
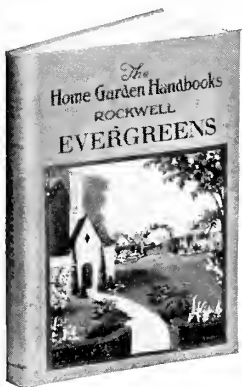
The above represents a grape vine pruned and growing in the manner that will give the best results.

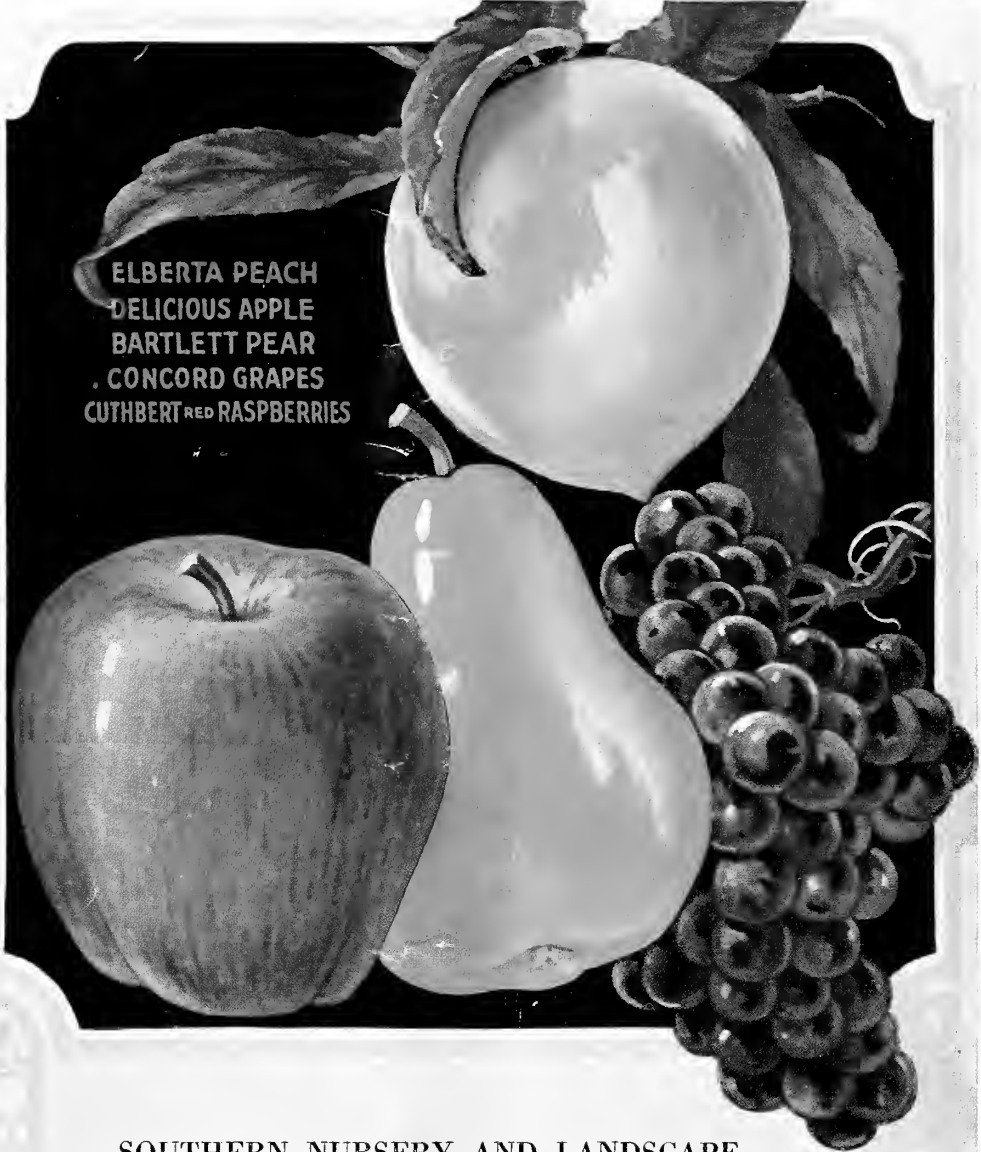


Books for better Gardens

Evergreens for the Small Place, by F. F. Rockwell. All the information you need to make the most of evergreens about your home is in this handy book, written by one who is himself a home owner and a garden maker of long experience. It tells the uses, characteristics, and types of small or dwarf evergreens, and details of their planting, transplanting, and general care. Illustrated, 90 pages, \$1.00.

Shrubs, by F. F. Rockwell. Shows you how to select and plan shrubbery plantings for home beautification; how to use various shrubs for flowers, foliage, fruits, and bark effects; how to plant, mulch, prune, and protect the plants from insects and diseases. Ill., 96 pp., \$1.00.



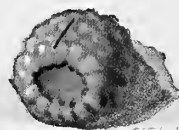
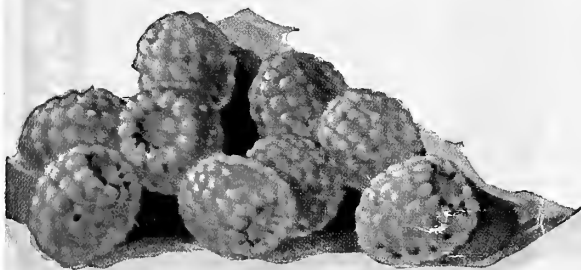


ELBERTA PEACH
DELICIOUS APPLE
BARTLETT PEAR
CONCORD GRAPES
CUTHBERT RED RASPBERRIES

SOUTHERN NURSERY AND LANDSCAPE
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WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

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